

FBI

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

People's Republic of China

Vol 1 No 151

4 August 1978

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GENERAL

Ulanfu Urges U.S. To Join Union Against Soviets [AFP] A 1 1/A6

UNITED STATES

Chinese Performing Arts Company Ends San Francisco Tour A 1 1/A6

PEOPLE'S DAILY Criticizes 'Star Wars,' Effect on U.S. [24 Jul] A 2 1/A7

SOVIET UNION

PEOPLE'S DAILY Warns of Soviet Aims in Red Sea [24 Jul] A 3 1/A8

KWANGMING DAILY Refutes Soviet 'Lies' About Amur River Basin [23 Jul] A 4 1/A9

NORTH ASIA

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets KYODO Official A 5 1/A10

Chinese Painting Exhibition Opens in DPRK A 5 1/A10

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Continuing Reportage on Cambodian Military Delegation's Visit A 6 1/A11

North China Sea Fleet Tour A 6 1/A11

Luta Visit A 6 1/A11

Vice Foreign Minister To Depart for SRV Negotiations [AFP] A 7 1/A12

ANSA Cites Peking Source on Ulanfu Remarks on U.S., SRV A 7 1/A12

Malaysia Retracts Oil Concession to U.S. Firm A 7 1/A12

EUROPE

PEOPLE'S DAILY Commentator Hails Success of Belgrade Conference [3 Aug] A 8 1/A13

Ulanfu Meets French National Assembly Delegation A 9 1/A14

French Invitation [AFP] A 9 1/A14

Foreign Minister Huang Hua Meets New British Envoy A 9 1/A14

Yugoslav Official Fetes New PRC Ambassador A 10 1/B1

British Economy Improves in First Half of 1978 A 10 1/B1

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

Huang Hua Attends Malian Foreign Minister's Banquet A 11 1/B2

Changsha Visit A 12 1/B3

Libya's Jallud Arrives in Peking on 8-Day Visit A 12 1/B3

Tanzanian Defense Ministry Fetes PRC Government Delegation A 13 1/B4

Mauritanian Head of Government Receives PRC Envoy A 13 1/B4

Benin Minister Awards PRC Agronomic Group Leader A 13 1/B4

Gambian-Guinean Communique Condemns W. Saharan Interference A 13 1/B4

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Cuba Plagued by Soviet Economic Imperialism	A 14	1/85
Peruvian Foreign Ministry Upholds Nonalignment Principle	A 16	1/87

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

RED FLAG Appends Editor's Note to 1944 Political Report [No 8 1978]	E 1	1/88
Editorial Demands Change in Cadres' Work Style [PEOPLE'S DAILY 2 Aug]	E 2	1/89
Keng Piao Arrives in Urumchi After 'Successful' Trip	E 5	1/812
PEOPLE'S DAILY Publishes Letters on Eviction of Naval Cadre [19 Jul]	E 6	1/813
PEOPLE'S DAILY Raps Indifference to Foreign Techniques [28 Jul]	E 8	1/C1
PEOPLE'S DAILY Reports Reversal of Verdicts in Yunnan [23 Jul]	E 8	1/C1
'Local Tyrants' Warned To Change Their Attitudes [PEOPLE'S DAILY 22 Jul]	E 11	1/C4
Commentator Denounces Private Distribution of Products [PEOPLE'S DAILY 27 Jul]	E 17	1/C6
Helping Poor Production Teams Catch Up Called Urgent Task [PEOPLE'S DAILY 24 Jul]	E 15	1/C8
Plant Managers Urged To Personally Retrieve Poor Products [PEOPLE'S DAILY 29 Jul]	E 18	1/C11
Anshan Tractor Plant Improves Quality Control Procedures	E 19	1/C12
Academic Journals Must Be Cleansed of Gang's Influence [KWANGMING DAILY 23 Jul]	E 20	1/C13
Mathematical Methods in Production Planning Prove Successful	E 21	1/C14
1978 College Entrance Examinations Completed	E 22	1/D1
KWANGMING DAILY Defends Student Enrollment Policy [20 Jul]	E 23	1/D2
Education Ministry, Peking City Name Model Teacher	E 24	1/D3
Scientific, Technical Association To Hold National Conference	E 27	1/D6
Peking University Holds Seminar on Education Overseas	E 27	1/D6
Audiences Welcome Return of Nationalities Ensemble	E 28	1/D7
National Hero Cheng Cheng-kung Memorial Museum Opens	E 29	1/D8

REGIONAL AFFAIRS

EAST REGION

Anhui's Wan Li Investigates Burdens on Peasants	G 1	1/D9
CHEKIANG DAILY Stresses Rule of Law, Discipline [29 Jul]	G 1	1/D9
Kiangsi Meeting Discusses Current Farmwork Problems	G 2	1/D10
Shanghai Holds Memorial Service for Chen Tung-sheng	G 3	1/D11
Romantic Comedy Draws Full Houses in Shanghai	G 4	1/D12
Shantung First Secretary's Speech at National Farm Conference	G 5	1/D13
Tsinan PIA Units Learn From Lei Feng, Hard-Bone 6th Company	G 11	1/E5
Briefs: Anhwei Drought; Anhwei Crops; Anhwei Examinations; Fukien Science Conference	G 12	1/E6

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

KWANGSI DAILY Urges Fight Against Crop Threatening Drought	H 1	1/E7
HAINAN DAILY Stresses Fight Against Drought	H 1	1/E7
Correction to Kwangsi Nitrogenous Fertilizer Brief	H 2	1/E8
Briefs: Hunan Farm Mechanization; Hupeh Drought; Hupeh Agriculture; Kwangtung Military District Education; Canton Overseas Remittances Policy	H 2	1/E8

SOUTHWEST REGION

Szechwan Peasants Support College Enrollment Exams	J 1	1/E10
Tibet Finance-Trade Conference Concludes in Lhasa	J 1	1/E10
Tibet's PLA Anniversary Meeting Calls for Support of Army	J 2	1/E11
An Ping-sheng Speaks at Yunnan Rally on Hsianghsiang Experience	J 2	1/E11
Briefs: Kweichow Implements PLA Conference Spirit; Kweichow Army-Militia Rally; Szechwan Disease, Insect Trouble; Kunming Public Revenue; Kunming PLA Taching Conference	J 7	1/F2

NORTH REGION

Inner Mongolia Holds Judicial Work Conference	K 1	1/F3
CNA Reports Hua-Teng Struggle Escalating	K 1	1/F3

NORTHEAST REGION

Harbin Reverses Verdict on Public Security Bureau	L 1	1/F4
Heilungkiang Holds Meeting on Judicial System	L 2	1/F5
Heilungkiang Province Exceeds Land Reclamation Plan	L 2	1/F5
Kirin First Secretary Wang En-mao Attends Optics Lecture	L 3	1/F6
Briefs: Liaoning Coal Production; Liaoning Theoretical Forum	L 3	1/F6

NORTHWEST REGION

Han Hsien-chu Attends Lanchow Conference on Logistics	M 1	1/F7
Wang Feng Addresses Sinkiang Forum on Learning From Taching	M 2	1/F8
Kansu Prefecture Reverses Incorrect Verdicts	M 4	1/F10
Shensi County Functionaries Punished for Coercion	M 5	1/F11

FBIS-CHI-78-151

Friday

4 August 1978

Vol I No 151

DAILY REPORT

COMPLETED

ORIGINAL

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Available for Distribution

From NTIS



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

This publication contains current news and commentary monitored by FBIS from foreign broadcasts, news agency transmissions, newspapers, and periodicals. Items are processed from the first or best available source; it should not be inferred that they have been disseminated only in the medium, in the language, or to the area indicated. Items from foreign-language sources are translated by FBIS. Those from English-language sources are transcribed, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by FBIS. Labels such as [Text] or [Excerpts] in the first line of each item indicate how FBIS processed the information from the original. Names rendered phonetically or in transliteration are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clearly heard but have been supplied as appropriate to the context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by the source.

Users of this publication may cite FBIS provided they do so in a manner clearly identifying it as the secondary source. For example: "FBIS reports that Radio Moscow announced . . ." or "FBIS has monitored a broadcast from Hanoi which says . . ."

This is a U.S. Government publication. Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

GENERAL

ULANFU URGES U.S. TO JOIN UNION AGAINST SOVIETS

OW031536Y Paris AFP in English 1516 GMT 3 Aug 78 OW

[By Francis Deron]

[Text] Peking 3 Aug (AFP)--A top Chinese leader, Mr Ulanfu has renewed Peking's call to the United States to join an international united front of the Third World and the industrialised countries against the Soviet Union. The National Peoples Congress (NPC) vice-chairman made the call today while seeing a French parliamentary delegation from the National Assembly Cultural, Family and Social Affairs Committee.

Mr Ulanfu expressed the wish that the United States and Europe unite on an equal footing and join the united front proposed by Peking so as to thwart the Soviet strategic military plan the French deputies told AFP. The NPC vice-chairman reiterated his country's warning of the threat of an inevitable war, and said that only the United States-Europe-Third World link-up would delay its outbreak. The same position was expressed and the same call to Washington was made for the first time by First Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping in October.

Mr Ulanfu also criticized Hanoi at length for its foreign policy towards China and Cambodia, describing Vietnam as the Asian Cuba. When asked by the French deputies what would be the results of the talks due to open on Tuesday in Hanoi over the question of Chinese in Vietnam, Mr Ulanfu replied: That depends on Vietnam. He said that the current Sino-Japanese talks being held in Peking towards the signing of a peace and friendship treaty were going very well. The Soviet Union was opposed to the inclusion of a clause against hegemony in the treaty, but China would always be against all hegemony, Mr Ulanfu said.

UNITED STATES

CHINESE PERFORMING ARTS COMPANY ENDS SAN FRANCISCO TOUR

OW031956Y Peking NCNA in English 1930 GMT 3 Aug 78 OW

[Text] San Francisco, 2 Aug (HSINHUA)--The Performing Arts Company of the People's Republic of China concluded its performing tour to San Francisco this evening with a total of 4 shows to the delight of the enthusiastic audience in this scenic city. In the past 3 days, people flocked to the Berkeley community theater for tickets which ran short of supply in face of the growing demand. The theater goers were enchanted by the presentation of Peking opera and multi-styled charming Chinese national dances. The peacock dance and the lotus dance led respectively by Sun Tai-chang and Sun Li appealed to the viewers for their grace and finesse. The spectators muttered in disbelief that Medegema could whirl and spin fiercely on the stage with balanced bowls on her head in the Mongolian bowl dance. The solo dance "The Flowers and the Moonlight by the Riverside in Spring" performed by Chen Ai-lien carried the audience away under the accompaniment of the soft and romantic music. Pai Shu-hsiang and Hsueh Chin-hua (they dance in turn) enthralled the ballet fans with their strong physical emotion and precise lines in the ballet "The Red Detachment of Women." The American spectators were equally impressed by the cheerful notes served by the bamboo flute soloist Yu Hsun-fa and the touches of lament by Erhu soloist Ming Hui-fen in "The Second Spring Mirroring the Moon."

Watching the exciting performance in her seat, Dorothy Hartman could not help shouting "bravo," for some 40 years ago she helped sponsor Mei Lan-fang's performing tour to the United States. She told HSINHUA: "China has not only preserved her ancient culture, but also developed it successfully. The programs are wonderfully balanced with classical and contemporary items. The scenery is so beautiful and the stage is full of action. We have all the best wishes for the nice Chinese people."

I. 4 Aug 78

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Mrs. Alison Stilwell (daughter of General Stilwell) told her Chinese friends: "We are very happy to see the fine traditional Chinese performing art back on the stage again and to have our Chinese friends with us here. The Chinese and American people are always friendly to each other and we would like to see closer relations between our two countries."

Ellen Brotsky Williams, a leading member of the U.S.-China Peoples Friendship Association in the San Francisco Bay area said, while greeting the Chinese artists. "Since the removal of the gang of four and the end of their temporary dictatorship in the cultural field, a tremendous blossoming has taken place in art, literature and all cultural activities. This is in keeping with your late Chairman Mao Tse-tung's policy of 'letting a hundred flowers blossom.'" She said that such cultural exchange would undoubtedly help develop on a broader basis the friendship and understanding between the two peoples. "This points up the absolute necessity for the immediate establishment of full diplomatic relations between our two governments," she added.

The Overseas Chinese and Taiwanese compatriots as well as Americans of Chinese origin in San Francisco extended warm welcome to the visiting Chinese company. Articles on the Chinese performances appeared almost everyday in the local newspapers, praising the Chinese artists' performance as "an unforgettable experience," "imperishable humor" and "skillful and pleasing." The paper OAKLAND TRIBUNE said on July 30 that the current visit "provides a unique opportunity for catching the vitality of China today, linked with historical contributions in dance, song and acrobatics." "The program is easily accessible to American audiences. It is a cavalcade with mass appeal," it added today.

During its stay in the city, the Chinese artists were feted by the Chinese-American community of San Francisco Bay area, the U.S.-China Peoples Friendship Association and the Chinese Culture Foundation. They also went sightseeing in the city. The company is to leave here for Los Angeles tomorrow.

PEOPLE'S DAILY CRITICIZES 'STAR WARS,' EFFECT ON U.S.

HK031248Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 24 Jul 78 p 6 HK

[Article by Pien I-ping (0593 0001 0393): "Why Has 'Star Wars' Caused Such a Sensation in the United States?"]

[Excerpts] Last year the entire United States was excited by the science fiction film "Star Wars." At the 50th Academy Awards presentation held in early April this year, it was awarded six Oscars for best original music, art direction, film editing, costume design, sound effects and visual effects, as well as a special achievement award.

After showing for 5 months or so, this multi-million dollar film scored a box office record of nearly \$1 billion, making it "the best selling film in the American movie industry." Last year, the screening of "Star Wars" was termed one of the "major events taking place in the United States in 1977." According to U.S. press reports, science fiction films have become a fad. This "Star Wars" sensation has even affected the television, recording, garment-manufacturing and toy-making industries and spread across the Atlantic to other countries of the West.

What kind of a film is "Star Wars?" Why has it created such a sensation in the United States? The U.S. and Western press had different views on this. Some said it was "a movie chopsuey," "a hodgepodge of cartoons, westerns and ghost films." Others said it was "pleasing" to the heart. Still others said it was "an escape from reality."

A synopsis of this film follows:

The story of "Star Wars" is very much a fairy tale. Even George Lucas, its writer-director, admitted that many episodes were taken from fairy-tale cartoons that he remembered. The phenomenal "success" of this film reflects the discontent of the American public and their hope to find consolation in the world of illusion. At the same time, it also shows that people are tired of Hollywood sex and violence films and that only novel ideas can attract an audience.

The Hollywood producers are now making a rush toward science fiction films. During the past months, dozens and dozens of such films were screened on television or were being shot. As the New York TIMES put it: Films of this kind have become "the big deal" of show business" in the United States.

After "Star Wars," a \$19 million film entitled "Close Encounters of the Third Kind" was released in the United States at the end of last year. Some 80 percent of the cost was spent on special effects. But how long can this rush last? The American film industry is destined never to be able to find a true way out because the entire capitalist culture is decaying.

SOVIET UNION

PEOPLE'S DAILY WARNS OF SOVIET AIMS IN RED SEA

HKJ01311Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 24 Jul 78 p 6 HK

[Random notes on international affairs by Ssuma Ta [0674 7456 6671]: "Sinister Hands Stretched Toward the Red Sea"]

[Text] The political current in the Red Sea region has recently become as hot as the sea's waters in summer.

Not long after the flames of war had died out in the Ogaden region, appalling incidents of murder or execution affected the presidents of South and North Yemen within 3 days. The time bombs in Tan'ia' and the coup d'etat in Aden have again focused the world's attention on this strategically important region at the southern end of the Red Sea. Seeing these thrilling performances one after another, people cannot help but ask: who really is the director behind the scene?

International public opinion points out that the sinister hand has been stretched toward the southern part of the Red Sea from distant Moscow. The Soviet KGB has elaborately concocted for this region a grand scheme of "killing two birds with one stone" which has rare precedents in history.

After its plot to control Somalia ended in a fiasco, the Soviet Union was not reconciled to its defeat. On the contrary, it stepped up its expansion and infiltration into the Horn of Africa and the Red Sea. On the one hand, it dispatched troops to reinforce its Cuban mercenaries in this region. On the other hand, it conspired to take advantage of the internal political struggles in some countries to eliminate the political influence which opposed knuckling under to the Soviet Union and advocated ironing out disputes and establishing friendship with neighboring countries. The Soviet Union was anxious to establish a stronghold at the southern tip of the Arabian Peninsula so as to control the inlet to the Red Sea. It was precisely this machination of Moscow that caused the tempestuous, dramatic development in the political situation at the southern end of the Red Sea.

By carefully examining a map of the Middle East, one can easily see the reason why the Soviet Union was so anxious to include the Red Sea within its sphere of influence at all cost.

The Arabian Peninsula, the Persian Gulf and the neighboring areas are now the most prolific oil producers of the world, supplying 70-80 percent of the oil needed by Western Europe and Japan and 85 percent of that needed by the United States. The Red Sea, a water passage linking the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean and connecting Europe, Asia and Africa, is an important worldwide strategic oil lifeline. As a European newspaper points out: "Whoever controls the Red Sea has one foot in Africa and the other in Asia." To elaborate, this means that whoever controls the Red Sea has his hands on the throat of Europe. Bab el Mandab, the southern entrance to the Red Sea, has always been an area of great strategic significance. During World War II, Britain and Italy fought a sea battle there. Britain, which once monopolized the Middle East, made Aden its headquarters in the Middle East. This shows how important this region is. It was not until the British Empire had grown too old to manipulate the situation that it withdrew its overseas military forces to the west of the Suez.

In recent years, the Soviet Union has gradually stepped up its infiltration and expansion in the Horn of Africa and the Arabian Peninsula. Its strategic aims are to control the passage through which petroleum is transported from the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea to the West and to complete its military deployment for instituting an encircling siege of the West in a future war. Soviet Naval Chief Gorshkov once said blatantly: "Cutting the artery that sends military and economic energy to the Western countries is one of the tasks of the Soviet Navy." What did this admiral who is an enthusiast of hegemony and expansion do when he visited the Red Sea in May this year? Was there any connection between his mystery trip and the sudden incidents in South and North Yemen a month later? This needs no explanation.

The new tsars of Moscow can hardly forget that, in the Russo-Japanese war at the beginning of this century, the old tsar assigned Rozhdestvenski, chief of the Naval Board of the General Staff, to lead a fleet to speed from the Baltic to reinforce the Russian Army. Because Britain and France were holding the entrance to the Red Sea, this fleet had no alternative but to make a detour around the Cape of Good Hope before coming to the Far East. As a result, the Russians were defeated because the reinforcements came too late. Now, if the entrance to the Red Sea is in the hands of the new tsars, they will control Bab el Mandab, a strait less than 3 kilometers wide. In the future, when war breaks out in the Indian Ocean and the Pacific, will the new tsars not similarly refuse entrance to the warships and gunboats of the West which want to pass through the Red Sea?

In Arabic, Bab el Mandab means "door of tears." The reason is that this water passage is studied with hidden shoals and ships are in danger of running aground. If this water passage is under the guns of the Soviets, the oil tankers and warships of the West can hardly pass through it. Since the political situation is now changeable, it is never too late to provide for the future. How to prevent the emergence of such a dangerous future is a problem which the Arab countries must seriously handle and the Western countries must consider.

KWANGMING DAILY REFUTES SOVIET LIES ABOUT AMUR RIVER BASIN

HK03143BY Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 23 Jul 78 p 3 HK

[Report by the work team for the study of ancient cultural relics of Heilungkiang Province and the archaeology specialty of Kirin University's Department of History: "Major Excavation Finds at the Tuanchieh Dig in Tungning County in Heilungkiang Province--Debunking the Lies Spread by Soviet Revisionist Hired Scholars Regarding the Ancient Culture of the Amur River Basin"]

[Excerpts] Categorically rejecting the links between the ancient culture of the Amur River Basin and Chinese culture, scholars in the pay of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique have vainly tried to find an excuse for the new tsars' aggressive policy. Major excavation finds at the Tuanchieh dig in Tungning County of Heilungkiang Province have debunked their shameful lies.

I. 4 Aug 78

A 5

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Tumeng County, lying in the southeastern mountainous region of Heilungkiang Province, is an administrative unit which is narrow and long. The limpid Suifeng River flows through the whole county. From remote antiquity, the forbears of minority nationalities living in northeast China have settled here. The Suifeng River was mentioned in early Chinese records.

However, since the Soviet revisionist renegade clique openly assumed an anti-China posture, he [a scholar in the pay of the Soviet revisionists] complied with his master's wish and categorically denied the fact that the ancient culture of the Amur River Basin had been influenced by Chinese culture. He babbled: "The history of various nationalities in the Far East shows that each tribal group pursued its own course independent of the others."

The babblings of scholars in the pay of Soviet revisionists only reveal their despicable features of altering history in the service of the Soviet revisionist expansionist policies.

The development of ever closer links between the Amur River region and China has always pervaded the history of that region. These historical facts can in no way be denied by scholars in the pay of Soviet revisionists.

NORTH ASIA

VICE PREMIER LI HSIEN-NIEN MEETS KYODO OFFICIAL

OWO40332Y Peking NCNA in English 0819 GMT 4 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 4 Aug (HSINHUA)--Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with Katsumi Endo, deputy director of the Editors Department of the KYODO News Service, here this morning. Present on the occasion were Sun Ping-hua and Chin Li, secretary general and deputy secretary general of the China-Japan Friendship Association.

CHINESE PAINTING EXHIBITION OPENS IN DPRK

OWO40302Y Peking NCNA in English 0750 GMT 3 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 3 Aug (HSINHUA)--A Chinese painting exhibition of the People's Republic of China opened here this afternoon. Attending the opening ceremony were Ho Paek-san, vice-minister of the Ministry of Culture and Art; Kim Hyong-yul, vice-minister of foreign affairs; O Mun-han, vice-chairman of the Committee for Foreign Cultural Relations and vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korea-China Friendship Association; Choe Yong-hwa, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Literary and Art Unions of Korea; as well as artists and other people from various circles in the city. Present also were Chinese Ambassador to Korea Lu Chih-hsien and members of the Chinese painting exhibition delegation headed by Chen Shu-liang.

Korean Vice-Minister Ho Paek-san and Chinese Ambassador Lu Chih-hsien spoke at the ceremony. Both of them pointed out that the exhibition will help strengthen the militant unity and friendship between the people and art workers of China and Korea.

Among the sixty paintings on display were works by noted painters, professional artists and amateurs. Their works presented the major events in the Chinese people's political life, highly praised China's socialist construction, depicted the life of the minority nationalities and the natural scenery of China. All of them aroused great interest of the enthusiasts visitors.

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

CONTINUING REPORTAGE ON CAMBODIAN MILITARY DELEGATION'S VISIT

North China Sea Fleet Tour

OW012132Y Peking NONA in English 052 GMT 1 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Tsinan, 1 Aug (HSINHUA)--Son Sen, alternate Standing Committee member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kampuchea, deputy prime minister in charge of national defence and chairman of the General Staff Commission of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Army, and the Democratic Kampuchean Government military delegation he is leading visited the North China Sea Fleet this morning in the company of Wang Shang-jung, deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

The naval commanders and fighters were most delighted at the arrival of these Kampuchean comrades-in-arms on the 51st anniversary of the PLA. Flying in from Peking, they brought tidings of victory from the people and the Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea. They conveyed their profound friendship for the Chinese people and army. The Kampuchean comrades were warmly welcomed by leading comrades of the North China Sea Fleet, local army units and local revolutionary committees, as well as navy fighters.

From a warship, the Kampuchean comrades-in-arms viewed fleet exercises. Also accompanying the Kampuchean comrades of their visit were Yang Kuo-yu, chief of staff at PLA Navy headquarters; Sun Hao, Chinese ambassador to Kampuchea; and Yin Tso-chen, deputy director of the Foreign Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of National Defence.

In the evening, the North China Sea Fleet gave a banquet in honour of Deputy Prime Minister Son Sen and other Kampuchean comrades-in-arms. Afterwards, hosts and guests attended a song and dance performance given by the fleet art troupe.

Luta Visit

OW031516Y Peking NONA in English 1500 GMT 3 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 3 Aug (HSINHUA)--Son Sen, alternate member of the Standing Committee of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kampuchea, deputy prime minister in charge of national defence and chairman of the General Staff Commission of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Army, and the military delegation of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea he is leading, returned to Peking from Luta by special plane this afternoon in the company of Wang Shang-jung, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Upon their departure from Luta, the Kampuchean comrades-in-arms were seen off at the airport by Hsieh Chen-hua, deputy commander of the PLA Shenyang units; Li Huang, secretary of the Liaoning provincial party committee and first secretary of the Luta City party committee; Chang Hui-jui, commander of the PLA Luta Garrison; and Chang Chen-chun, commander of the Lushun Base of the PLA Navy.

This morning, the delegation visited the Lushun Base of the PLA Navy, where commanders and fighters lined up in salute to the Kampuchean comrades. Also accompanying the Kampuchean comrades back in Peking were Yang Kuo-yu, chief of staff at PLA Navy headquarters; Sun Hao, Chinese ambassador to Democratic Kampuchea; and Yin Tso-chen, deputy director of the Foreign Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of National Defence.

1. 4 Aug 78

A 7

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

VICE FOREIGN MINISTER TO DEPART FOR SRV NEGOTIATIONS

OWO41220Z Hong Kong AFP in English 1215 GMT 4 Aug 78 OW

[By Francis Deron]

[Text] Peking 4 Aug (AFP)--The head of the Chinese delegation to the talks in Hanoi, Vice Foreign Minister Chung Hsi-tung, will leave Peking tomorrow by air for the Vietnamese capital, informed Vietnamese sources said here today. This information given to AFP contradicts the statement of a Chinese official who told foreign visitors that the head of the Chinese delegation had been in Hanoi for several days. The Chinese statement was made by Vice Chairman of the Chinese People's Institute for Foreign Affairs Ko Po-nien to French parliamentarians visiting the capital.

Mr Chung will leave Peking tomorrow on the regular Civil Aviation Administration of China (CAAC) flight to Hanoi, the same Vietnamese sources said. He will probably be accompanied by a deputy director of the Consular Department of the Chinese Foreign Ministry, the sources added. It is not known which Vietnamese vice-foreign minister will lead the negotiations with Mr Chung.

ANSA CITES PEKING SOURCE ON ULANFU REMARKS ON U.S., SRV

AUO40936Y Rome ANSA in English 0850 GMT 4 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Peking, 4 Aug (ANSA)-- A top-level Chinese official has included the United States in the "united front" hoped for by Peking to counter "Soviet expansionism." The United States was mentioned in this sense by National Assembly Vice President Ulanfu during an encounter Thursday with a French parliamentary delegation currently visiting Peking.

Ulanfu, it was learned here, voiced the hope that the United States join Europe "on an equal footing" in a united front with the Third World "against the Soviet Union's strategic military aims." Deputy Prime Minister Teng Hsiao-ping had already voiced a similar opinion in a talk with another French delegation last October.

Ulanfu, who is a member of the Politburo of the Communist Party, also mentioned the issue in reiterating the Chinese belief that war is "inevitable." He said that only a union between the United States, Europe and the Third World can "postpone" a world conflict. The Chinese official also spoke to his French guests of the tense relations between China and Vietnam which he termed the "the Asian Cuba." In reference to the negotiations between the deputy foreign ministers of both countries, which are scheduled to take place August 8 in Hanoi, Ulanfu asserted that their results will "depend on Vietnam." Ulanfu concluded saying that the negotiations under way in Peking for a peace and friendship treaty with Japan are at an "excellent" stage.

MALAYSIA RETRACTS OIL CONCESSION TO U.S FIRM

OWO40850Y Peking NCNA in English 0811 GMT 4 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 4 Aug (HSINHUA)--Malaysia's oil corporation, Petronas, has taken back the concession granted to the U.S. Continental Oil Corporation for prospecting for oil off the east coast of the Malay Peninsula, according to a Kuala Lumpur report. In a transfer agreement signed with Petronas on July 31, the Continental Oil Corporation gives up the concession and transfers all the rights together with the title deeds and shares to a company affiliated to Petronas.

The Malaysian Government has in recent years taken measures to protect the country's oil resources and to prevent the exploitation and plunder of its oil deposits by foreign monopoly capital. It set up the Petronas and enacted a law on the development of the oil industry in 1974. Petronas' negotiations with the Continental Oil Corporation for the retraction of the oil concession began in 1977.

1. 4 AUG 79

A 8

PHO

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

RUSSIA

RECEIVED DAILY COMMENTATOR WAILS SUCCESS OF BELGRADE CONFERENCE

LWO-DB-2Y Peking WONA Domestic Service in Chinese 1142 100 3 AUG 79 2W

[Text of PEOPLE'S DAILY 4 August Commentator's article: "An Important Conference of Nonaligned Nations"]

[Text] Peking, 4 Aug--The Conference of Foreign Ministers of Nonaligned Countries which opened on 25 July in Belgrade came to a successful close on 30 July. Yugoslavia, the host country, made vigorous contributions to this conference along with the majority of nonaligned nations. Yugoslav President Tito, a founder of the nonaligned movement, attended the opening ceremony and made an important speech, which was warmly greeted by delegates from all countries. During the 6-day conference session, the delegates had extensive and frank debates on important current international issues and problems confronting the nonaligned movement. The conference achieved satisfactory results in adopting a declaration and a program of action for developing mutual assistance and cooperation with the developing countries, despite internal and external interference in the conference.

An important contribution of this conference is that it has once again reaffirmed and upheld the principles and aim of the nonaligned movement and preserved its unity. In his address to the conference, President Tito pointed out that "the nonaligned movement is an independent, unified and self-reliant factor in world politics" and that "the policy of nonalignment is to combat imperialism, neocolonialism, racism and other forms of foreign domination and exploitation. It opposes the policy of strength, political and economic hegemony and all forms of foreign intervention and subordinate relations." The same principles and aim were also reiterated by delegates of many countries in their speeches at the conference. The proceedings of the conference made it clear that a strong desire to uphold principles and preserve unity dominated the conference and foiled attempts to alter the character of the nonaligned movement and undermine its unity.

The conference declaration once again reiterated the principles and aim of the movement and emphasized that it directed its struggle toward opposing imperialism, colonialism, hegemonism and all forms of foreign exploitation and domination. It proclaimed that "the policy of blocs and military alliances is resolutely rejected as are all policies directed toward dividing the world into spheres of domination and influence." It points out that the nonaligned countries must work to enhance unity and thwart and attempt at shattering it. The action program adopted by the conference calls on the member nations to cement unity, increase mutual aid and cooperation, strive for the establishment of a new international economic order and coordinate their actions on a number of economic issues. The conference has given full expression to the common aspirations and demands of the nonaligned countries and the people of the world.

The conference was held at a time when contention between the superpowers for world domination has become increasingly sharp. That superpower which dons the guise of "socialism" in particular has for a long time been engaged in frenzied aggression, intervention and subversive activities in Africa, the Red Sea area and some parts of Asia. It has gravely jeopardized the independence, sovereignty and security of the nonaligned nations and other countries of the Third World, undermined stability and peace in these regions and increased the threat of war. As a result, the nonaligned movement is confronted with new complexities, which was reflected in the conference.

In the course of the conference, Soviet social imperialism through its surrogates tried to deflect the conference from its charted course and break up the unity of the movement. Speaking as apologists of Soviet social imperialism, one surrogate said that those who called for opposition to hegemonism "place imperialism on a par with socialism" or, to quote another surrogate, "use the catchword antihegemonism as a smokescreen for their own hegemonist ambitions."

1. 4 Aug 78

A 9

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

At the same time, these surrogates levelled attacks, not at imperialism and hegemonism, but at some nonaligned nations that are the victims of imperialism and hegemonism. The behavior of the Soviet surrogates was deservedly repudiated and censured by the delegates. Many of them condemned in their speeches Soviet and Cuban aggression and intervention in Africa and strongly demanded that Cuba pull its armed forces out of Africa. Their statements won widespread approval.

The mass of nonaligned countries constitutes an important part of the Third World. China has always sympathized with and supported the principles and aims of the nonaligned movement and naturally takes a keen interest in its growth. The Chinese people resolutely support the policy of independence, peace and nonalignment pursued by the nonaligned nations and their just struggle against imperialism, colonialism, hegemonism and all forms of foreign domination. Like the mass of countries and people of the Third World, they firmly believe that the nonaligned movement will continue to advance in unity in the struggle against external interference and divisive activities and will play an ever more important role in international affairs.

ULANFU MEETS FRENCH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DELEGATION

OW031318Y Peking NCNA in English 1245 GMT 3 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 3 Aug (HSINHUA)--Ulanfu, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met here this morning with the delegation of the Commission of Cultural, Family and Social Affairs of the French National Assembly headed by Henry Berger, president of the commission.

During the meeting, Vice-Chairman Ulanfu had a friendly conversation with the French friends. He said that since the establishment of the diplomatic relations between China and France, the relations between the two countries had grown quickly and satisfactorily, and that the two countries had close contacts in the economic, scientific and cultural fields.

Other French deputies in the delegation are Antoine Gissinger, Jacques Blanc, Louise Le Pensec, Jean-Claude Pastry. Jean-Noel de Bouillane de Lacoste, charge d'affaires ad interim of the French Embassy here, was present at the meeting. On hand were Ko Po-nien, vice-president of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs; and Chi Tsung-hua, deputy director of the West European Affairs Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

French Invitations

OW040522Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0517 GMT 4 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 4 Aug (AFP)--A Chinese National People's Congress delegation will visit France soon, it was reported today. The invitation came following a visit to Peking by a French delegation from the Parliamentary Commission on Cultural, Family and Social Affairs.

National People's Congress Chairman Ulanfu accepted in principle the invitation made by French delegation leader Henry Berger, the delegates told AFP. Ulanfu reiterated to the French members of parliament China's desire to boost its relations with other countries, notably by sending far more students to study in Western universities.

FOREIGN MINISTER HUANG HUA MEETS NEW TURKISH ENVOY

OW031324Y Peking NCNA in English 1248 GMT 3 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 3 Aug (HSINHUA)--Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua met here this morning with Oktay Cankarces, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Turkey to the People's Republic of China, and discussed with him matters relating to the presentation of his credentials. Ambassador Cankarces arrived here on July 30.

1. AUG 78

A 10

PRC

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

YUGOSLAV OFFICIAL METS NEW PRC AMBASSADOR

OW032030Y Peking NCNA in English 2014 GMT 3 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Aug (HSINHUA)--Budimir Lonczar, under-secretary of the Yugoslav Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, recently gave a luncheon in honour of Chou Chiu-yen, newly-appointed Chinese ambassador to Yugoslavia, and other diplomatic officials of the Chinese Embassy. On behalf of Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council, Lonczar expressed warm welcome to the new Chinese ambassador. They had a cordial and friendly conversation.

BRITISH ECONOMY IMPROVES IN FIRST HALF OF 1978

OW040814Y Peking NCNA in English 0753 GMT 4 Aug 78 OW

[Text] London, 3 Aug (HSINHUA)--The British economy continued to pick up in the first half of this year, with its growth rate going up and the rate of inflation declining markedly. However, the country's industrial recovery and development were still uneven and unemployment remained serious.

According to seasonally-adjusted figures released recently by the central statistical office, the average index of industrial production reached 103.9 (taking the figure in 1970 as 100) in the first five months of this year, representing a 1.7 increase compared with the previous five months or hitting the highest level since 1974. In view of the advance, the rate of economic growth will rise to more than three percent this year as a whole, as against one percent in 1977 and two percent in 1976. As to the inflation rate, it has dropped to single-digit figures since last January as against double-digit figures in the previous years. The increase rate of retail prices went down to the lowest level since September 1972--7.4 percent last June as against 17.7 percent in June 1977. The increase rate of personal income stood at 12.5 percent last May, or 3.5 percent higher than that in the same month of the previous year. The monthly average total of the country's gold and foreign exchange reserves ran at 18,690 million dollars in the first half of this year, or 47.2 percent more than that in the same period of last year. As a result of the increase, the British Government was able to repay in advance its foreign debts to the extent of more than 2,400 million dollars.

Oil production grows fastest among British industries. The daily average output in the North Sea oil-field reached 1.1 million barrels last May. In the first half of this year, production of British crude oil went up to 23,860,000 tons, a 39.4 percent increase over the same period of last year. The constant rise of crude oil production has reduced the British Government's foreign exchange payments for oil imports, increased its financial revenue and promoted the development of some other industries. In the first half of this year, the British had an unfavourable balance of 1,070 million pounds sterling in the trade of oil, 475 million pounds sterling less than that in the same period of last year. The production of motor and building industries took a turn for the better in the first half of this year. The monthly production of cars was 120,500, a 3.2 percent increase over the same period of last year. The gross output value of the building industry in the first three months was 3,450 million pounds sterling, an 11.6 percent increase over the same period of last year.

The pick-up in industrial production was mainly due to the expansion of commodity markets. Britain's total export in the January-May period this year reached 14,900 million pounds, 13.7 percent more than that in the corresponding period of 1977.

1. + Aug 78

A 11

PRC

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

As a result of a cut on the private income tax and a growing public welfare spending, coupled with a drop in the inflation rate, the social consumption has risen to some extent, bringing about a brisk trend in the domestic market. The latest seasonally-adjusted figures released by the Trade Department indicate that the domestic retail volume in the first six months this year totalled a four percent increase over the a-year-ago level. Along with the better show in the market, private investments also went up.

But the British industrial recovery is fragile in many branches. The long-depressed steel industry, for instance, now remains in recession. The country's steel output has steadily dropped from the 26.7 million tons of 1973 to the 20.4 million tons of 1977. The British Steel Corporation, which has an annual capacity of 25 million tons and turns out some 85 percent of the country's steel output, produced only 17.4 million tons of crude steel in the fiscal year ending last March because of dull sales. The corporation now plans to close down more plants.

The shipbuilding industry has suffered great losses in the slump. The British secretary of state for industry, Eric Varley, has predicted a loss of 45 million pounds sterling in the industry in the current fiscal year.

Industrial recovery has led to a drop of the number of jobless adults, but new school-leavers have boosted the jobless total for July to more than 1.58 million, bringing the unemployment rate to 6.6 percent.

Britain depends on foreign trade, and so its economy is directly affected by the situation on the international market. Trade competitions among the capitalist countries in the West are now quite acute. Some British industries have been hit time and again because of the weak competitive capability of their products. Therefore, businessmen and economists generally take a prudent and pessimistic attitude towards the prospect of the British economy. A survey report released by the Confederation of British Industry on May 9 this year says that as a result of poor exports and the weak home purchasing power, two-thirds of the more than 2,000 factorying [as received] industrial companies were not working to full capacity, with the best company only reaching 73 percent. The National Institute of Economic and Social Research says in its June issue of the ECONOMIC REVIEW that the economic recovery of Britain this year was "temporary and slow." Moreover, "the prospect for 1979 remains dim," it adds.

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

HUANG HUA ATTENDS MALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S BANQUET

DWO31806Y Peking MCNA in English 1628 GMT 3 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 3 Aug (HSINHUA)--Alioune Blondin Beye, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of Mali, and Madame Beye gave a return banquet here this evening. Present were Malian Ambassador to China Sinaly Thera and Madame Thera. Among the guests were Huang Hua, foreign minister, and his wife Ho Li-liang; Chang Hai-feng, vice-foreign minister; Chen Chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade; Cheng Fei, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; Tai Pei-chen and Tai Ping, deputy department directors from the Foreign Ministry; and Mou Yung-mao, deputy department director from the Ministry of Economic Relations With Foreign Countries.

In his toast at the banquet, Minister Beye expressed his satisfaction at the talks conducted between the two sides in an amicable, frank atmosphere of mutual understanding. He said that the results of their visit were spectacular. He toasted the continuation of the fruitful cooperation in the interest of the Chinese and Malian peoples to ensure their victories over imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism, Zionism, hegemonism and all the forces of domination and external backward forces.

21 4 Aug 78

A 12

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

In response, his Chinese counterpart said that in the past few days, the two sides had an exchange of views on questions of common interest in a wide-ranging and deep-going manner and sincere discussions on furthering the friendly relations and cooperation between China and Mali. He went on to say that all this had promoted mutual understanding and brought satisfactory results. He expressed his belief that the distinguished Malian guests' visit to China would help develop further the friendship between the Chinese and Malian peoples and the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

Changsha Visit

00040852Y Peking MCNA in English 0344 GMT 4 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 4 Aug (HSINHUA)--Malian Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Cloune Blondin Beye, Madame Beye and the Malian Government delegation the minister is leaving left here by air this morning for Changsha, capital of Hunan Province. They are accompanied by Tai Pu-chen, deputy department director of the Foreign Ministry.

Seeing them off at the airport were Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua and his wife Ho Li-liang and Deputy Director of the Protocol Department of the Foreign Ministry Tai Ping. Malian Ambassador to China Sinaly Thera also left by the same plane.

While in Peking, Minister Beye and other guests from Mali paid their respects to the remains of Chairman Mao Tsetung at the Chairman Mao Memorial Hall.

LIBYA'S JALLUD ARRIVES IN PEKING ON 8-DAY VISIT

00041100Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1045 GMT 4 Aug 78 OW

[By Francis Deron]

[Text] Peking, 4 Aug (AFP)--Libyan head of government 'Abd as-Salam Jallud arrived in Peking today on an official eight-day governmental visit.

Chinese Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, the guiding force behind Chinese foreign policy, at the airport to greet Mr Jallud on his arrival in the capital, thus showing China's interest in Libya although the two countries still do not have diplomatic relations. Mr Jallud was also greeted by Foreign Minister Huang Hua and diplomats of all the Arab countries with representation in China, except for Egypt.

After the playing of the national anthems Mr Jallud and Mr Teng went in an official 'Red Flag' limousine to the residence where the Libyan head of government will stay. This visit, described in Arab diplomatic circles as a "surprise visit" is the first major activity involving the two countries. Mr Jallud visited Peking in 1971 but his current visit is a very definite step towards the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries, observers said.

It was expected that Mr Jallud's visit would end with mutual Sino-Libyan recognition, Arab diplomats said here. The situation was "very favourable" and the Chinese authorities have already informed certain Arab diplomats of their wish to establish relations with Tripoli, the Arab sources said. But the Chinese authorities were keeping the visit relatively low-key.

Libya still has diplomatic relations with Taiwan, even if there is no ambassador in the Taipei Embassy at present, diplomatic sources said. China has launched a massive diplomatic offensive aimed at checking Soviet influence in the Middle East, Peking considering Soviet influence there as in the rest of the world a threat to world peace and to its own security.

I. 4 Aug 78

A 13

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

TANZANIAN DEFENSE MINISTRY METS PRC GOVERNMENT DELEGATION

OW030742Y Peking NCNA in English 0716 GMT 3 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 3 Aug 78 (HSINHUA)--Tanzanian Junior Minister of Defence and National Service Sefu Bakari on behalf of Defence Minister Rashidi Kawawa gave a reception here yesterday evening in honour of the visiting Chinese Government Delegation led by Li Ko, vice-minister for economic relations with foreign countries.

Present at the reception were Edwin Mtei, Tanzanian minister of finance and planning; H. Sembuche, principal secretary of defence and national service; Brigadier Musuguri, commander of the Eastern Brigade, and other senior officers. Chinese Ambassador to Tanzania Liu Chun was also present. The reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. The Tanzanian Dance Troupe and the Military Band of Defence and National Service gave performances at the reception. The band also played some Chinese music.

Accompanied by the general and deputy general managers of the Tanzam Railway Authority and the Chinese Ambassador, Li Ko laid a wreath yesterday morning at the cemetery of the Chinese comrades who had gloriously sacrificed their lives at their posts of assisting the construction of the Tanzam Railway.

MAURITANIAN HEAD OF GOVERNMENT RECEIVES PRC ENVOY

OW311558Y Peking NCNA in English 1504 GMT 31 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Nouakchott, 29 Jul (HSINHUA)--Moustapha Ould Mohamed Saleck, chairman of the Mauritanian Military Committee for National Recovery and chief of the government received Chinese Ambassador Chao Yuan and had a cordial and friendly talk with him here today.

BENIN MINISTER AWARDS PRC AGRONOMIC GROUP LEADER

OW310814Y Peking NCNA in English 0722 GMT 31 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Lome, 30 Jul (HSINHUA)--Philippe Akpo, minister of rural development and cooperative actions of Benin, gave a banquet in Cotonou on July 28 in honour of Feng Li-tai, leader of the Chinese agronomic group working in Benin, according to a report from Cotonou. The Chinese agronomic group leader is to return home after completing his mission in Benin. Attending the banquet were director-general and deputy director-general of the National Company of Water Irrigation and Arrangements, as well as officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

In the name of President Mathieu Kerekou, Minister Akpo accorded Feng Li-tai a national decoration of the People's Republic of Benin in commendation of his contribution to the friendship and cooperation between China and Benin he had made during his work.

Speaking at the banquet, both the Benin minister and the Chinese agronomic group leader wished the friendship and cooperation between the two peoples be continuously consolidated and developed. Chinese Ambassador to Benin Chang Chun-hua was also present.

GAMBIA-GUINEAN COMMUNIQUE CONDEMNS W. SAHARAN INTERFERENCE

OW012052Y Peking NCNA in English 1929 GMT 1 Aug 78 OW

[Excerpt] Peking, 1 Aug (HSINHUA)--Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure concluded a three-day official visit to the Republic of Gambia yesterday. A joint communique of the two countries issued on July 31 "condemned any forms of foreign intervention in West Sahara", according to reports from Banjul.

I. 4 Aug 78

A 14

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

The communique said that the two countries felt "worried" about the deteriorating situation in West Sahara. It called on the heads of state of the countries concerned to cooperate with the five-country committee set up at the 15th OAU summit conference.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

CUBA PLAGUED BY SOVIET ECONOMIC IMPERIALISM

OW 282258Y Peking NCNA in English 2219 GMT 28 Jul 78 OW

[By NCNA correspondent: "Cuba Truckles in Soviet Economic Pillory"]

[Text] Peking, 28 Jul (HSINHUA)--Cuba has for years been plagued by the shackles of Soviet economic colonialism--a factor which has led to its political submission to Moscow today. The bondage is imposed on this Caribbean country through commercial and economic "cooperation" and "aid" rendered in the name of "international division of labour" and "economic integration."

It is no secret that Cuba is the largest recipient of "Soviet aid" and depends most heavily on the Soviet Union. Though a country with nine million people, it has to live on Soviet aid--several million U.S. dollars per day--for bare subsistence. 80 percent of its grain consumption and all the petroleum and cotton it consumes are provided by the Soviet Union, whereas more than a half of its sugar and two thirds of its nickel are sold to the Soviet Union. Besides, it is indebted to the Soviet Union to the astonishing tune of seven to eight hundred U.S. dollars per capita. Such economic dependence has, as a result, enabled the Soviet social-imperialists to deprive Cuba of its right to self-determination, making it a source of mercenaries for Soviet military expansion in Africa and a Soviet Trojan horse within the non-aligned movement.

A review of the history of Soviet-Cuban relations reveals that the Soviet Union began to impose a neo-colonial rule on this Caribbean island in 1960 by concluding an agreement on massive Cuban sugar sales at a time when Cuba had just freed itself from U.S. imperialist domination and the United States, in retaliation, had cancelled Cuba's sugar quota. In the ensuing years, the Soviet Union and Cuba signed several agreements, under which Cuba sells most of its sugar, nickel, tobacco and fruits in exchange for Soviet oil, cereals, and industrial products which it needs desperately. These agreements have actually turned Cuba's economy into a single-product economy and the country a dependency of the Soviet Union. Stimulated by the Soviet Union to unappropriately expand its sugar production on the principle of "the international division of labour" of the "big community," Cuba's dependence on this product is even more serious than during the reactionary rule of the U.S. puppet regime. According to statistics, Cuba's revenue from sugar exports in 1957 accounted for 80 percent of its total export earnings, and it has increased to 86.5 percent since 1974.

Figures show that in 1977, Cuban-Soviet trade totalled 4,400 million U.S. dollars, accounting for over 60 percent of Cuba's external trade, and the figure would increase to nearly 70 percent if Cuba's trade with other member countries of the "Council for Mutual Economic Assistance" is added. This shows that Cuba's trade with the rest of the world only accounts for some 30 percent of Cuba's total external trade. Since 1975, sugar prices on international markets have dropped sharply. This drastically reduced Cuba's hard currency income from its free sales on international markets of the remaining small portion of its sugar. In face of this situation, Cuba had to cut down its badly-needed imports from Japan and West European countries. Cuba's deepened dependence on the Soviet Union resulting from a deteriorating economy has actually made it yield all the more to the Soviet Union politically. This explains why Cuban armed forces have appeared in Africa as Soviet mercenaries and why Cuba is doing its utmost within the non-aligned movement to help the Soviet Union attain its political aims.

It should be noted that the Soviet Union has gradually been tightening its grip of Cuba in the past decade and more, and each time it tightens the grip, it will make Cuba move further in pursuance of its hegemonic aims. In the early 1960's, the Soviet Union signed trade and "aid" agreements with Cuba, initially putting the latter under its wing. Later, Cuban leaders openly supported the Soviet social-imperialists' invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968, which strongly marked the political submission of the Cuban ruling group to the Soviet Union. Then in 1972, the Soviet Union formally drew Cuba into "the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance" to carry out "integration," in other words, to realize its neo-colonialization of Cuba. The next year, Cuban leaders vindicated social-imperialism at the non-aligned summit held in Algiers. Following Brezhnev's visit to Cuba in 1974, the two countries entered into an "all-round cooperation." In the following year, a protocol was signed between the two countries, which stipulated that Cuba's first five-year plan should be kept in line with the Soviet tenth five-year plan. As a result, Cuba was completely deprived of its right independently to develop its national economy and work out its own economic plans and its economy was subjected to the all-round control of the Soviet Union. It is in that year that Cuba started its military intervention in Angola.

Over the past more than ten years, the Soviet Union has devoted money to its effort to dominate Cuba. The West estimated that up to 1976, the subsidies provided by the Soviet Union in purchasing sugar and nickel from Cuba and selling it oil had amounted to more than 3,630 million U.S. dollars. The Soviet Union is one of the greediest plunderers in the world. The main reason that the new tsars have devoted so much money is that they want to seek political and strategic interests from Cuba. In 1962, soon after the special relations between the two countries were established, the Soviet Union, in its rivalry with the United States, shipped missiles to the island country as a threat to the United States. The Soviet Union has gradually since then turned Cuba into a "beach-head" for infiltration and expansion in the Western Hemisphere.

In recent years, the Soviet Union has further driven Cuba to serve in its military expansion in Africa. In so doing, the Russians don't have to shed blood themselves and risk universal condemnation for sending their own soldiers there. To create split and make sabotage within the non-aligned movement is just what Russians are not able to do but have to depend on such countries as Cuba. In the past few years, Moscow has offered more rewards to Cuba for its service. According to estimates of the West, the annual Soviet "aid" to Cuba was 580 million dollars from 1970 to 1973. In 1975 after Cuba sent troops to Africa, the sum increased to more than 1,000 million and will reach 2,300 million this year.

It is estimated that Cuba owes to the Soviet Union six to seven billion U.S. dollars in accumulative debt. Under an agreement between the Soviet Union and Cuba, this enormous debt will be paid back in 25 years as from January 1986. This bond of huge debt, plus the new debt Cuba is likely to incur hereafter, amounts to an irredeemable indenture by which Cuba sells itself to the Soviet Union.

These special economic relations between the Soviet Union and Cuba are bound to influence Cuba politically. Such influence is so obvious that even Fidel Castro himself finds it impossible to deny. In an interview with U.S. correspondent Barbara Walters in May 1977 discussing Cuba's economic relations with the U.S. in the past and with the Soviet Union at present, Fidel Castro said "Historical experience shows, even our own experience shows that once economic bonds are established between two countries, any responsible government, any truly concerned government for their people does take into consideration these interests and these bonds, these economic bonds, in one way or another, they do exercise a certain influence in the governments' attitudes." [as received]

In this interview Castro also spoke about the dispute between Cuba and the Soviet Union during the missile crisis in the Caribbean. He said that "I believe that this was a product of our lack of political maturity." As is generally known, 15 years before Castro made this statement, the Cuban leader had for a time pursued a stand in defence of Cuba's state sovereignty.

The case of Cuba shows how a small country like Cuba has been reduced to a new dependency of social-imperialism and thrown into a tragic situation because of failure to uphold independence after having ended its dependency on U.S. imperialism.

PERUVIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY UPHOLDS NONALIGNMENT PRINCIPLE

OW031724Y Peking NCNA in English 1634 GMT 3 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Lima, 2 Aug (HSINHUA)--The stand Peru expounded at the Non-Aligned Foreign Ministers' Conference in Belgrade is to adhere to the non-alignment principle and oppose any form of hegemony or foreign domination wherever they come from, declared Julio Ego-Aguirre Alvarez, secretary-general of the Peruvian Foreign Ministry. Ego-Aguirre made the statement upon his return here from the conference yesterday.

He pointed out that Peru fully agrees with Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito on the defence of the independence of the non-aligned movement and the viewpoint on the fundamental difference between the movement and power blocks. His country opposes all attempts to impose on the movement the orientation which runs counter to the creation of the movement and the unity of most non-aligned members. He stressed the importance of further solidarity among the non-aligned countries. The solidarity, he went on to say, has charted the orientation of the movement--"solving the principal problems of the developing world with justice, peace and independence by way of cooperation and mutual help".

A signed article carried on the Peruvian paper LA CRONICA today points out the importance of the independence of the non-aligned countries. The article censures big powers for their interventions in third countries and their intensified contentions which is a grave menace to peace.

RED FLAG APPENDS EDITOR'S NOTE TO 1944 POLITICAL REPORT

OW030513Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 31 Jul 78 OW

[Report on RED FLAG journal issue No 8 of 1978 editor's note appended to the text of the political work report "On the Question of Political Work in the Army" submitted to the senior cadre meeting of the Northwest Bureau of the CCP Central Committee by the Political Department of the Rear Detachment in 1944]

[Text] The editor's note says: At a time when we warmly celebrate the 51st founding anniversary of the Chinese PLA, we publish in this issue the report "On the Question of Political Work In the Army" submitted to the meeting of senior cadres of the Northwest Bureau of the CCP Central Committee by the Political Department of the Rear Detachment in 1944. This report was written under the personal guidance of Chairman Mao and with the participation of Comrade Chou En-lai and other comrades. Most of it was written by Chairman Mao himself. It is another historic document on political work in our army following the resolution of the Kutien meeting. It eliminated the influence of Wang Ming's line on political work, carried forward the fine traditions and further enhanced the prestige and status of political work in our army. The basic principles of this report are not only applicable to the army but the whole party.

Today, the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua is leading the entire party, army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country in the new Long March. Under this new historical condition, a restudy of this important historic document is of tremendous practical significance in continuing and carrying forward the fine traditions of political work, eliminating the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the gang of four, strengthening political-ideological work in all fields of endeavor and insuring the fulfillment of the general task for the new period.

Politics is the commander, the soul in everything. Political work is the lifeblood of all work. Chairman Hua has pointed out: "In the new period of development in China's socialist revolution and construction, the political-ideological work should not be weakened but strengthened." How do we strengthen it? The most fundamental task is to restore and carry forward the fine traditions of the system of political work which Chairman Mao formulated for us. In other words, we should follow Chairman Mao's consistent teachings and the basic concepts and principles in political work expounded in this document, proceed from reality, seek truth from facts and pay attention to achieving practical results. Party organizations of all localities, units and departments and political organs at all levels should earnestly sum up their experience in political work in the light of this important document, comprehensively and accurately study Chairman Mao's theories and instructions on political work, inherit them as a whole in a systematic way and apply and develop them under the new historical condition so as to insure the role of political work as a leading factor and guarantee work performance.

The RED FLAG editor's note says finally: This important document points out with complete confidence that "the potential uprightness, enthusiasm, creativity and initiative of the cadres and the masses, once tapped, will become an inexhaustible resource, like the ever-flowing Yangtze and Yellow rivers rushing down thousands of miles. If we use this yardstick to measure our shortcomings, they seem like mere sunspots. Our party, army and people are like the sun which will illuminate the whole world. Reading this passage today, we indeed feel enlightened and encouraged: Comrades, let us work hard so that the sun can illuminate the whole world.

EDITORIAL DEMANDS CHANGE IN CADRES' WORK STYLE

OW030848Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0108 GMT 2 Aug 78 OW

[Text of PEOPLE'S DAILY 3 August Editorial: "A Big Change in Cadres' Work Style Is Demanded"]

[Text] Peking 2 Aug--At present, in compliance with the strategic plan of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, various localities throughout the country are deepening the third campaign to expose and criticize the "gang of four" and carrying forward the "one criticism and two blows" struggle to deal blows to sabotage activities by class enemies and the frenzied attacks of capitalist elements. This is being done in coordination with party consolidation and rectification of the work style and the work of straightening out things on all fronts to further develop the movement to learn from Taching and Tachai.

Not long ago, the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua circulated a report by the Hsianghsiang County party committee in Hunan Province on how they implemented party policy and lightened the demands made on the peasants; recently, the party Central Committee has circulated "an investigation report on coercion, commandism and other violations of law and discipline by some cadres in Hsuni County" submitted by the Shensi provincial party committee. The party Central Committee also issued important instructions demanding that problems in cadres' work style be solved in earnest. The series of important plans and vital policy decisions made by the party Central Committee are warmly supported by the whole party and the people throughout the country. The party committees at all levels must, in the light of actual prevailing conditions, propagate and implement these important plans and policy decisions on a grand scale so as to bring them home to every person and household. In the current movement, we must strive in earnest to distinguish between right and wrong on the issue of the line, straighten out leading bodies at all levels, implement the party policy and bring about changes in the cadres' work style. These moves and decisions are highly important for fully unleashing the socialist initiative of the broad masses and accomplishing the general task for the new period.

The problems involving some cadres in Hsuni County who violated law and discipline and the consequence therefrom are serious. Similar problems varying in degree of seriousness exist in some other places throughout the country. The Shensi provincial party committee has conducted an earnest investigation of Hsuni County's problems, adopted measures for solving them and achieved initial success; sustained efforts should be exerted to carry them through. Localities and units throughout the country with similar problems must solve them in all seriousness and in a practical manner and must strive to restore and carry forward the party's fine traditions.

Fundamentally speaking, the serious problems that cropped up in Hsuni and other places are the result of interference and sabotage by the "gang of four." The solution to the problems in those places is to fully arouse the masses and, in the light of local prevailing conditions, thoroughly criticize and eradicate the pernicious influence and effects of the "gang of four," who confused the relations between the enemy and ourselves, undermined the socialist legal system and encroached on the people's democratic rights. Earnest efforts must be made to straighten out leading bodies. Efforts must also be made to penetratingly expose and vehemently criticize the serious consequences brought about by the "gang of four," who undermined the party's fine traditions, so as to thoroughly eradicate their pernicious influence and effects; resolute efforts must be made to clear away a handful of backbone elements and all sorts of bad persons in the "gang of four's" bourgeois factional setup who wormed their way into leading bodies at all levels.

Because this is a basic matter bearing on carrying the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four" through to the end, party committees at all levels must maintain a firm and clear-cut political stand and handle it in earnest. Under no circumstances should we handle this basic matter in a perfunctory way, which would have disastrous results. Meanwhile, we must send selectively cadres who are strong politically and who cherish the mass viewpoint and understand the party policy to strengthen leadership and solve problems properly.

Most of our cadres are good or fairly good; only a few have many problems or serious problems. As for individual bad elements among the ranks of cadres, who have taken class vengeance against and cruelly persecuted the masses, and incurred their great wrath, such persons should be punished according to law and handed over to the masses for criticism and struggle. The small number of cadres who have made mistakes should be re-educated and helped to correct themselves, according to the principle of learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones and curing the sickness to save the patient. Things will be fine as long as mistakes are corrected. We should guard against hitting hard at many.

We must draw a strict distinction between those cadres who accidentally made mistakes of coercion, commandism and abusing the masses and those bad elements who lorded over and always bullied the people. At the same time we must point out in seriousness that it is a violation of party discipline and state law for anyone to abuse the masses. Anyone who has done so should make a sincere self-criticism, correct his errors, apologize to those who were coerced and win their forgiveness. Victims of wrongly handled cases as a result of the "gang of four's" interference and sabotage and of cadre's infractions of law and discipline should be exonerated. Compensation should be paid for victims who died as a result of coercion and beating; appropriate consideration should be given to the families of those victims encountering hardship. Those unjustly fined in grain, money or work points should be reimbursed. Prompt measures should be adopted and proper arrangements made to help solve difficulties encountered by the masses.

Cadres' infraction of law and discipline are often bound up with bureaucracy, commandism and formalism on the part of the leadership--ordering the lower units around without knowing their specific problems, demanding "uniformity in everything," welcoming favorable reports and frowning on reports that reveal problems, thus encouraging fraudulent reports from below. Our leading comrades at all levels must make a clean break with this kind of undesirable work style which isolates them from the masses, keep close contact with reality, proceed from reality in doing everything, adhere to the mass line, seek truth from facts and strive to be honest persons--honest in word and deed. While clearing up tasks assigned to the lower level units, it is also imperative to explain clearly the extent of the policy and the work methods. This must be planned and checked accordingly. In order to realize the four socialist modernizations, all departments and areas throughout the country must give free rein to their revolutionary drive. Nothing can be accomplished without drive. However, we should not confuse revolutionary drive and revolutionary vitality with subjective rash action, coercion and commandism. The relations between our cadres and the masses have remained as close as fish to water. We must rely on powerful and meticulous ideological and political work to deepen this kind of relationship and mobilize the enthusiasm of the masses in order to insure the fulfillment of all other tasks.

We must promote dialectics and oppose metaphysics. We must do all our work on the principle of dividing one into two and pay close attention to the opinion of the masses.

judging from the situation in Hsuni County, the county as a whole and some communes and brigades there have made certain achievements in farmland capital construction, however, there have been numerous problems in work. The local people voiced their opinion about work a long time ago and relayed it to the higher level. But, some comrades simply turned a deaf ear to the mass opinion and always branded the masses as wanting to "uproot the Red banner" or being "antiprogress" in order to silence them. As it turned out, by covering up the contradictions, the problems have become more serious than ever; they remained unsolved for a long time. No matter how many achievements we have made in our work, even when we have become an advanced model making a tremendous contribution, we must treat ourselves on the principle of dividing one into two: We must remain modest and prudent and guard against arrogance and rashness; we must never welcome only praise and reject criticism. We must comply with Chairman Mao's instructions and resolutely change the dangerous attitude characterized by arrogance and complacency, holding fast to established ideas and self-conceit. Otherwise, we can never make strides in our work.

In carrying out the socialist education movement, cadres at all levels have implemented "the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention for party and government cadres" mapped out under the auspices of Chairman Mao, and played an important role in carrying forward the party's fine traditions, improving cadres' work style and maintaining close contacts with the masses. In recent years Lin Biao and the "gang of four," motivated by their desire to usurp party and state power, wore down cadres with their rotten bourgeois thinking, corrupted the party's work style and undermined the relationship between cadres and the masses, spreading their profound and grave pernicious influence. It is necessary to reiterate "the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention for party and government cadres" because some cadres do not have a good memory of, or even forget, these "rules" and "points." The three main rules of discipline for cadres are:

1. Conscientiously implement the policy of the party Central Committee and the laws and orders of the state and take an active part in socialist construction;
2. Practice democratic centralism;
3. Report things as they are.

The eight points for attention are:

1. Be concerned with the well-being of the masses;
2. Participate in collective labor;
3. Treat others as equals;
4. Consult with the masses in work and be fair and square;
5. Be one with the masses, don't seek privileges;
6. No investigation, no right to speak;
7. Act in accordance with actual situations;
8. The cadres should raise their proletarian class consciousness and their political level.

Cadres at all levels, leading cadres in particular, must set an example of strict observance and active implementation of these rules of discipline and points for attention so that the fine tradition and work style of the Chinese Communist Party will develop and be carried forward from generation to generation.

Restudying Chairman Mao's article "Combat Bureaucracy, Commandism and Violations of Law and Discipline" in the struggle to penetratingly expose and criticize the "gang of four" is of immediate importance for transforming cadres' work style. It is necessary to make our cadres understand that cadres are merely the people's servants and that bullying and suppressing "is the reactionary ruling class' work style of treating people."

I. 4 Aug 78

E 5

PRC
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

It is "an antipopular work style," "Kuomintang work style," which we communists must not be infected with. All party members and cadres, leading cadres in particular, must perform as common laborers in working with the masses, pay strict attention to investigation and study and learn well how to correctly handle contradictions between ourselves and the enemy and contradictions among the people on the basis of giving full scope to democracy and implementing centralism correctly. It is necessary to concentrate on educating cadres and communist members on the party's tradition and policy and the socialist legal system by studying hard and straightening things out so as to greatly improve our cadres' work style.

In more than a year since the crushing of the "gang of four," an excellent political situation has prevailed throughout the country. The party's fine tradition and work style have been restored and promoted. It is necessary to publicize and commend the large numbers of good people and good things that have emerged on all fronts. It is imperative to learn from good people and things, expose bad people and bad elements, uphold righteousness and overcome noxious influences in fighting in still greater unity to win new victories in socialist revolution and construction.

The fundamental starting point of the party's work in rural areas is to hold aloft Chairman Mao's great banner, protect and harness the masses' enthusiasm in all areas and guide the peasants to advance along the socialist path. The most pressing task at present is to carry out the party's policy in a down-to-earth manner and strive to lessen the peasants' burden. At the same time, it is necessary to bring about a change in cadres' work style, earnestly and sincerely serve in the masses' interest and humbly accept their surveillance. We must fully understand and effectively carry out the party Central Committee's major arrangements and important policy decisions, fully mobilize the enthusiasm of the 700 million peasants, speed up the mass movements to learn from Tachai in agriculture and build more Tachai-type counties, and develop our country's socialist agriculture at a fast pace so as to insure the successful completion of the general task for the new period.

KENG PIAO ARRIVES IN URUMCHI AFTER 'SUCCESSFUL' TRIP

OW030816Y Peking NCNA in English 0807 GMT 3 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Urumchi, 3 Aug (HSINJOA)--Vice-Premier Keng Piao and his party arrived here by special plane early this morning after his successful visit to Jamaica, Guyana, Trinidad and Tobago and Malta.

They were greeted at the airport by Wang Feng, first secretary of the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Regional Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman of the regional revolutionary committee, and other party, government and military leaders of the region.

PEOPLE'S DAILY PUBLISHES LETTERS ON EVICTION OF NAVAL CADRE

Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 19 Jul 78 p 4 WA

["Selected Letters to the Editor"]

[Text] PEOPLE'S DAILY Editor's Note: "The following letters deal with a problem involving a leading cadre who refused to vacate a house belonging to an Overseas Chinese, in violation of the party policy on Overseas Chinese affairs. We understand that when the Naval Command received a letter from the executive branch of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of the State Council, it immediately issued an order for that cadre to vacate the house, thus settling the matter. This act of the Naval Command to seriously enforce law and order is worthy of our emulation.

"What we would like to ask is why the local party, government and military authorities were unable to solve a mere housing problem in more than 2 years, making it finally necessary for the highest-level leading organ to use its authority to solve it? The crucial point in this matter is that the cadre involved had a very poor sense of law, discipline and organization.

"At the time when the 'gang of four' were rampant in doing evil things, many cadres suffered. Nevertheless, in the course of suffering, some of them became so poisoned that in matters involving their own interests they tended to turn a deaf ear to everything else, including party policy and the interests of the people. That is the internal injury done to our revolutionary forces by the 'gang of four'.

"We welcome the act of that cadre who vacated the house of an Overseas Chinese in deference to an order from higher authorities. We also hope that more comrades will consciously treat and recover from this internal injury, strengthen their sense of law, discipline and organization, and attach first importance to the interests of the party and the people"
[End of editor's note]

Letter From the Executive Branch of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of the State Council to the Naval Command

Enclosed herewith is a "Report for Instructions on the Problem of a House of an Overseas Chinese Occupied by a Cadre of the North China Sea Fleet" submitted by the United Front Department of the Shantung Provincial CCP Committee. The report is in regard to trustee cadre [tai kuan kan pu 0108 4619 1631 6752] Comrade Yu Hsi-feng [0060 6007 1496 of the North China Sea Fleet who refuses to vacate a house belonging to an Overseas Chinese. The situation is so bad that it leaves an evil impression. It is requested that the Naval Command handle this matter in an appropriate manner to facilitate the enforcement of the party policy on Overseas Chinese affairs. [Dated] 24 May 1978

Letter from the United Front Department of the Shantung Provincial CCP Committee to the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of the State Council

Sun Feng-wu, an Overseas Chinese from Shantung, has a house which he bought with money remitted by him from abroad. In June 1971, acting on his entrustment, the Real Estate Bureau of Tsingtao Municipality rented that house to North China Sea Fleet trustee cadre Comrade Yu Hsi-feng, former commissar of a certain PLA unit, as his temporary home. In 1976, when Sun's nephew was transferred from Sinkiang to work at the Seamen's Club in Tsingtao, the bureau received a letter from Sun abroad dated March 1976, relieving the bureau of his entrustment and asking it to hand over the house to his nephew to use as his residence. But the bureau has been unable to do so for more than 2 years.

1. 4 Aug 78

E 7

PRC
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Although Tsingtao authorities have made arrangements to provide new housing for Comrade Yu Hsi-feng and although we have assigned personnel to look into the situation and urge him to move, Comrade Yu Hsi-feng has made no move to vacate the house, turning a deaf ear to all requests. This has left a very bad impression. It is suggested that the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of the central government contact related authorities to urge Comrade Yu Hsi-feng to vacate the house to enforce the party policy on Overseas Chinese affairs. (Enclosure: Report of Tsingtao Overseas Chinese Affairs Office on the Problem of a House Belonging to Overseas Chinese Sun Feng-wu) [Dated] 13 May 1978

Report of Tsingtao Overseas Chinese Affairs Office to the United Front Department of the Shantung Provincial CCP Committee

Mr Sun Feng-wu, an Overseas Chinese from Shantung Province, has a house (two bedrooms, one living room, kitchen and bathroom) which he bought with money he remitted from abroad. The house remained vacant for several years. In 1971, the owner entrusted the Real Estate Bureau of Tsingtao Municipality to manage it, according to established rules and regulations. On 16 June 1971, the bureau had the house rented to North China Sea Fleet trustee cadre Comrade Yu Hsi-feng. In the spirit of the owner's entrustment, the bureau explained to Yu that the house would serve as his temporary lodging, and Yu agreed to this arrangement. On 9 March 1976, the bureau received a letter from Sun Feng-wu abroad, relieving the bureau of his entrustment and asking it to hand over the house to his nephew to use as his residence. The bureau immediately explained the situation to Comrade Yu Hsi-feng (whose household was composed of five persons of two generations), and reassigned him an apartment (three bedrooms with kitchen and bathroom) on the third floor of a new building. But Yu refused to vacate the house in spite of repeated efforts urging him to do so, on the ground that the apartment was too small. To satisfy Yu's demand, by December 1977 the bureau reassigned him another apartment (three bedrooms, two kitchens and one bathroom for his exclusive use) on the second floor of a new building. It was inspected by a member of the North China Sea Fleet and was considered to be suitable for him, but Yu was still not satisfied and still refused to vacate the old house. To do a good job in persuading Yu Hsi-feng and Hu Kuang-ping [5170 0342 5493], his wife, to move out as early as possible, the Real Estate Bureau made contacts on many occasions with the North China Sea Fleet and with Hu's employing organization, yet they refuse to move just the same, so the problem remains unsolved.

On this problem, a deputy secretary of the Tsingtao Municipal CCP Committee has issued a directive, stating that Mr Sun Feng-wu's house must be vacated within a definite period of time. On 18 June 1977, the Real Estate Bureau wrote to the headquarters and the political department of the North China Sea Fleet asking them to urge Yu to vacate the house. A leading comrade of the fleet issued instructions for Yu Hsi-feng to vacate the house belonging to an Overseas Chinese immediately. The secretary general of Tsingtao Municipal CCP Committee also called the leading comrades concerned of the North China Sea Fleet to persuade Yu Hsi-feng on this matter. But Comrade Yu Hsi-feng only verbally promised to move, while taking no action. Meanwhile, more than 10 letters came from Mr Sun Feng-wu, urgently demanding that his nephew be permitted by the government to move into his house as early as possible. In view of the fact that the six-member family of Mr Sun's nephew is still without suitable living quarters after being in Tsingtao for over a year, this matter has made a very bad public impression.

In March 1978, acting on established rules and regulations of the Central Government, the United Front Department of the Shantung Provincial CCP Committee sent an official to Tsingtao to inspect the situation concerning Mr Sun Feng-wu's house there.

1. 4 Aug 78

E 8

PRO
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

On that occasion, a responsible comrade of the Tsingtao CCP committee directed the Tsingtao Overseas Chinese Affairs Office to convene a meeting of all units concerned. At the meeting, it was decided to enjoin Yu Hsi-feng to promptly move to the new apartment, and a responsible comrade of the North China Sea Fleet was told this. In the meantime, we received three telephone calls from the United Front Department of the Shantung Provincial CCP Committee on this matter and we promptly forwarded such inquiries by telephone to the Real Estate Bureau, asking it to relay the messages to Comrade Yu through authorities concerned of the North China Sea Fleet. But Yu still paid no attention. We consider that the stalling tactics adopted by Comrade Yu Hsi-feng in dealing with directives from higher authorities and with the policy on Overseas Chinese affairs have made a very bad impression among the overseas Chinese and the masses. For the sake of the enforcement of the central policy governing Overseas Chinese affairs, it is imperative to urge Yu Hsi-feng to vacate the house belonging to Mr Sun Feng-wu. This is the essence of this report. [Dated] 10 April 1978

PEOPLE'S DAILY RAPS INDIFFERENCE TO ADVANCED FOREIGN TECHNIQUES

0022240Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 27 Jul 78 OW

[Report on 28 July PEOPLE'S DAILY article by (Hsiao I): "Speaking of a Quarry Which Does Not Pay Attention to Advanced Foreign Techniques"]

[Text] In 1975, when a West German friend and quarrying expert (Rodwech Derdnard) visited our country, he presented two (?pneumatic excavators) with drill bits to Peking's (Paihutien) quarry and personally instructed the quarry workers on their operation, relaying his many years of quarrying experience. The pneumatic quarrying tool was small, of good quality, and easy to operate and handle. It was several times more efficient than the quarry's original tool.

However, (Rodwech Derdnard) was very disappointed when he visited (Paihutien) quarry on his second visit to our country in May this year. One of the (?pneumatic excavators) had been broken and lay idle. All the drill bits had been lost and their whereabouts were unknown. None of the workers remembered the quarrying techniques he taught them in 1975. (Rodwech Derdnard) said: "I came to China not to enjoy the landscape but to teach Chinese workers my many years of quarrying experience and, like Bethune, contribute to the Chinese people. I do not understand why indifference to advanced techniques still exists in the quarry since the gang of four--the great obstacle to China in learning from advanced technology--has been overthrown."

(Rodwech Derdnard) sincerely cares about our people. His question prompts deep thought. In the march to accelerate the four modernizations, it is necessary to seriously criticize the gang of four's fallacies and eliminate their pernicious influence to free ourselves from mental shackles.

PEOPLE'S DAILY REPORTS REVERSAL OF VERDICTS IN YUNNAN

HK031415Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 23 Jul 78 p 1 HK

[PEOPLE'S DAILY report: "Yunnan Reverses Verdicts on a Large Number of Unjust Cases, Rehabilitates Many Cadres Persecuted and Falsely Charged by the 'Gang of four'"]

[Text] Party organizations at all levels in Yunnan Province have conscientiously implemented our party's cadre policy in the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four."

They have reversed the wrong verdicts on a large number of frameups and unjust cases, promoted the healthy wind and punished the bad people. Many cadres persecuted and falsely charged by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" have been rehabilitated and assigned to leading bodies of various departments at all levels.

Yunnan is a "seriously afflicted area" that was gravely interfered with and sabotaged by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," particularly the latter. Large numbers of cadres and people were branded as "renegades," "enemy agents," "capitalist roaders," "revisionists" and "counterrevolutionaries" and were victimized and persecuted for a long time. In a frameup of Dai and Chingpo nationalities in Tchung Autonomous Prefecture, a large number of nationality cadres at the county, district and commune levels who had matured in the early postliberation period were all toppled. Another frameup involved several hundred thousand cadres and people in two prefectures and one municipality. The masses noticed these perverted actions of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" long ago, but kept their hatred in their hearts. For years, our party's policies were not implemented and the revolutionary spirit could not prevail because the power of making personnel and organizational arrangements was in the hands of the bourgeois faction in many places.

In 1975, acting in accordance with an important document endorsed by Chairman Mao and the party Central Committee, the Yunnan provincial party committee implemented our party's cadre policy and assigned some of the veteran cadres new jobs. Not long afterward, the "gang of four" and their bourgeois factional setup intensified their conspiratorial activities to usurp party and state power. They slanderously said that the implementation of this document meant "carrying out the revisionist line," "settling accounts," "restoration" and "reversal of verdicts," and they claimed that giving jobs to revolutionary cadres meant "offering appointments to retired scholars" and "calling to office those who have fallen into obscurity." The policy implementation offices of many local party committees were branded as "offices for restoration, reversal of verdicts and negation of the cultural revolution" by the bourgeois faction. Many responsible comrades of these offices were ferreted out and made targets of struggle. The offices were confiscated and sealed and the working staff was beaten. The principal responsible person of the erstwhile provincial party committee hired himself out to the "gang of four" and concocted an erroneous document which ran counter to directives of the party center. This resulted in a great setback and threw the province into greater chaos. Meanwhile, the bourgeois faction hurriedly recruited party members and promoted cadres in many localities throughout the province. Many new and old counterrevolutionaries, smash-and-grabbers, newborn bourgeois elements and the dregs of society were drawn into the party and planted in the leading bodies and key departments at all levels. The organization departments of many party committees were controlled by factional forces. The work of implementing the cadre policy was ordered to halt just when it was making a good start in the province, leaving a host of problems unresolved. Furthermore, these wrong and false accusations which had been justly settled in accordance with the provincial party committee's important document of 1975 were brought up again and cases which called for action were dismissed. This made the task of implementing party policies both complicated and difficult.

After the smashing of the "gang of four," the party Central Committee headed by wise Chairman Hua issued an important directive in February last year to solve the Yunnan problem and to consolidate and strengthen the Yunnan provincial party committee. Firmly adhering to the line of the 11th party congress and the directives of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee concerning the solution of the Yunnan problem, the provincial party committee paid great attention to implementing the party's cadre policy in the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four."

The first secretary of the provincial party committee and the secretary in charge personally studied, supervised and examined the work of implementation. Party committees at all levels usually put a deputy secretary in charge of the work. They also set up offices for the implementation of party policies. Some prefectural, municipal and county party committees set up leading groups for implementing the cadre policy. In districts and communes where the work load was heavy, there were special bodies to handle the work. The brigade party branches also put special persons in charge of the work.

The principal responsible comrades of the provincial party committee and of party committees at all levels talked to the cadres and the masses to familiarize themselves with the situation, heard reports and personally took part in the discussion and handling of important cases. They saw to it that those comrades who correctly carried out party policies, demonstrated a strong party spirit and did things the honest way, particularly those who maintained a firm and clear-cut political stand in the high line struggle and showed class feelings for the persecuted cadres and masses, were transferred to leading bodies and work groups charged with implementing the cadre policy. On the other hand, they expelled from the leading bodies and organization departments at all levels factional cadres, people belonging to the "wind" and "coverup" factions and other politically undesirable elements. This was of great import for doing a good job in consolidating and building up our leading bodies in the course of struggle and in insuring the active and steady implementation of the cadre policy. Since the resumption of this work in March last year, swift headway was made and conspicuous results have now been achieved. The overwhelming majority of cadres at and above the departmental level who were persecuted and removed from office are being assigned new jobs, those wounded and disabled are being given medical treatment, those persecuted to death are being exonerated, those physically unfit for work are being properly taken care of and appropriate actions are being taken and arrangements are being made in accordance with party policy for dependents and children of those involved. Furthermore, major frameups are being investigated without letup.

Following the implementation of the party's cadre policy, the socialist enthusiasm of the masses of cadres and people throughout the province has been soaring unprecedentedly and production and vocational work is taking on an altogether new outlook. With tears of joy in their eyes, the exonerated and rehabilitated cadres and masses as well as their dependents, relatives and friends heartily thank Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee for their loving care. In the provincial communications machinery repair factory, the cadres, workers and veteran models who had once been persecuted and falsely charged began to play an active role in production after the cadre policy was carried out. Last year 80 percent of these people were commended as advanced workers in learning from Taching. The factory overfulfilled the task for the entire year 97 days ahead of schedule, made a turn for the better in business and handed over profits amounting to more than 500,000 yuan to the state. In Hsinping County as many as 22,000 people were involved in three political frameups. Among these people there were leading cadres at the county, commune and brigade levels, ordinary cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants. Some were disabled or even beaten to death.

Since the gang had been holding the reins of government for many years, the cadres and masses had no way of appeal. For a long time no progress was made in production and vocational work. Proud and elated now that those persecuted have been exonerated and the bad elements punished, the cadres and masses throughout the county are actively plunging in to the mass movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture.

Taking the exposure and criticism of the "gang of four" as the key link, the provincial party committee recently called a work conference to implement policies and to reexamine the cadres. It conscientiously summarized work in the previous period and resolved to continue to do a good job of screening the backed up cases and reexamining the cadres.

'LOCAL TYRANTS' WARNED TO CHANGE THEIR ATTITUDES

HK031338Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 22 Jul 78 p 3 HK

[Article by Fan Ching-jung [2868 1987 2837]: "Take Care Lest 'the Tyrant Bids his Lady Farewell'"]

[Text] In his 1962 "Talk at an Enlarged Work Conference of the CCP Central Committee," Chairman Mao told a story about Liu Pang and Hsiang Yu of the Western Han Dynasty when he dealt with the problem of democratic centralism. At first, Hsiang Yu, who styled himself "a great, unrivaled hero" as in the Peking opera "The Tyrant Bids His Lady Farewell," far excelled Liu Pang in military strength. However, he "hated listening to opinions which differed from his own." Fan Tseng, his adviser, was an able man, but not in his favor. On the other hand, Liu Pang was "better at accepting ideas different from his own." Liu Pang and Hsiang Yu fought each other for several years. In the end, Liu Pang won and Hsiang Yu was defeated. After telling this story, Chairman Mao, in all earnestness, admonished our party cadres: "Today some of our first secretaries cannot even match the feudal Liu Pang, but have a bit of Hsiang Yu in them. If these comrades do not change, they will ultimately be overthrown. Is there not an opera called 'The Tyrant Bids His Lady Farewell'? If these comrades remain unchanged, the day will come when they too will be 'bidding their ladies farewell.'"

Many leading cadres of our party have always been respected and loved by the people and enjoyed very high prestige among the masses. Their words and deeds embody the party's correct leadership and represent the basic interests of the party and the people. They live among the masses, humbly solicit opinions from them and are good at pooling correct opinions from them. They are devoted to the public and are open and aboveboard. If they have shortcomings or have made a mistake or done something disadvantageous to the party and the people, they are willing to accept criticism and supervision from the masses. These cadres are the valuable treasure of our party and people.

When the "gang of four" ran amuck, some people turned favor with the gang, hired themselves out to the gang and did everything to serve the gang in order to gain promotion or to keep their official posts. They put themselves in opposition to the party and the people. They used such labels as "antiparty," "attacking the proletarian headquarters" and "striking revolutionary rebels" to threaten those people who showed their dissatisfaction even slightly. As a result, the masses were infuriated but dared not speak out. At that time, they could muddle along because they had strong backing from the gang.

Almost 2 years have elapsed since the "gang of four" was smashed. The mass movement to expose and criticize the "gang of four" has entered the stage of the third campaign.

These people should have seriously examined their mistakes and should carry the exposure and criticism through to the end in accordance with the party Central Committee's strategic plan. It is a pity that even now they have not yet made up their minds to do so. They are indebted, but they are not prepared to pay their debts. Therefore, they are very much afraid of the masses. Using that portion of power and the public media in their control, they vigorously put feathers in their caps and try to paint a better picture of themselves. At the same time, they place the blame on the lower levels for their undeniable misdeeds of hiring themselves out to the "gang of four." They use the lower levels as their scapegoat. They further suppress and retaliate against those who dare to speak out and expose problems so as to attain their goals of suppressing the masses and protecting themselves (or their handful of gangsters). They think that by using for a few moments the tactics they learned while hiring themselves out to the gang that they can succeed in silencing the masses and stopping the exposure and criticism of the gang. Actually, this is wishful thinking and they are daydreaming. The masses are resistant to humiliation. Even more are the people who are armed with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and who have been tempered in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. In those years, the leading figures of the "gang of four" occupied the key positions of the party and the government and were very powerful. People who showed even a little dissatisfaction with the gang would be subjected to capital punishment. Were the masses silenced after all? Instead of silencing the masses, these leading figures of the "gang of four" were overthrown one after another. From this it can be seen that those who maintain their incorrect stand and antagonize the masses will never come to a good end.

Some cadres have no connections with the "gang of four" but are tyrannical and divorce themselves from the masses. They lord it over the masses. They never listen to the masses and seldom to groups of the party committee. Such a cadre thinks, "I am the No. 1 man in the world," and views himself as a tiger whose backside no one dares touch. His words are final whether what he says is right or wrong. The masses call such a man a "local tyrant." This is a very suitable description. A "local tyrant" adopts a "local policy" too. In doing his work, he uses his "local policy" and not the party's general and specific policies as the criterion. The "essence" of his "local policy" is: "What I say counts!" If you say that his method of work is incompatible with the party's policy, he will shout at you at the top of his voice "I want this local policy!" The situation will be as follows: You continue with your grasping of the key link and running the country well while he runs his "independent kingdom," as if no one can do anything about him. In the current movement to penetratingly expose and criticize the "gang of four," the problems of these people are a major obstacle to arousing the enthusiasm of the masses and to implementing the party Central Committee's strategic policy of grasping the key link and running the country well, although they do not fall into the category of those needing investigation. If these comrades do not change their attitude and make a clean break with their past but instead stick to their old ways, they will one day come to a lamentable end of being overthrown and "bidding their ladies farewell."

While reviewing this brilliant article by Chairman Mao, we sincerely give the two kinds of people mentioned above a piece of advice:

Take care lest "the tyrant bids his lady farewell!"

COMMENTATOR DENOUNCES PRIVATE DISTRIBUTION OF PRODUCTS

HK040521Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 27 Jul 78 p 4 HK

[Article by PEOPLE'S DAILY Commentator: "It Is Absolutely Impermissible To Privately Divide or Conduct Illicit Sales of Products Turned Out Under the State Plan"]

[Text] This paper today publishes a report on the private division of products in the Shihchiachuang Printing and Dyeing Mill and the Shihchiachuang No. 6 Cotton Textile Mill. Such lawlessness and criminal actions seriously disrupt the party's policies and state plans and are a phenomenon that also exists in varying degrees in other units. Such actions must not be allowed to continue. Party committees at all levels must pay serious attention to and resolutely correct this situation. The Hopei Provincial CCP Committee has dealt with the Shihchiachuang municipal party committee and the two mills according to their different circumstances. This was absolutely necessary.

One important method of the "gang of four" in sabotaging the socialist economy was to do their utmost to incite anarchism and peddle capitalist liberalization. They vilified state plans as "taboos," maligned socialist commerce as "monopoly capitalism," preached that "plans are to meet requirements, what is reasonable is legal," and advocated that socialist enterprises "form links freely, set their own prices, find their own outlets and develop freely." The poisonous influence of all these fallacies spread far and wide and caused great harm. The leading personnel of some enterprises have banished altogether from their minds such things as party discipline, state laws, policies and plans. They willfully violated state regulations on the management of plans, materials and markets. Taking advantage of their positions and powers, they behaved unscrupulously, sought private gain at the expense of the public interest, engaged in embezzlement, undermined the party's policies, sabotaged the purchasing and marketing plans of the state and disrupted financial and economic discipline. This was absolutely impermissible.

The socialist economy is centralized and unified and based on the public ownership of the means of production. Lenin pointed out: "To build socialism is to build a centralized economy, an economy under the unified direction of the central authorities." The task of the socialist revolution is "to turn the entire state economic structure into a huge machine, into an economic entity where millions upon millions of people work according to a single plan." The unification of the socialist economy is chiefly manifested in the unification of policies and plans. By unifying its policies and plans, the state forms the national economy into a single whole in which every department, unit and cadre must consciously safeguard the unification of the socialist economy, resolutely carry out party policies, fulfill state plans, and wage an uncompromising struggle against all violations of socialist public ownership and state plans. Only thus will it be possible to insure rapid development of the national economy according to plan and in a proportionate manner. The only duty of an enterprise, no matter what it produces or deals in, is to actively do a good job in production and operation. It has no right whatever to illegally distribute goods and take more for its own employees than they deserve. If an enterprise illegally distributes whatever it produces, as the Shihchiachuang Printing and Dyeing Mill and the No. 6 Cotton Mill did, how can it be called an enterprise owned by the whole people? If all enterprises operate like that, how can there be any unified policy and planning? What guarantee can there be for meeting the requirements of national construction and the people's daily needs? And now can we achieve the great goal of the four modernizations?

In our country, a person who breaks the law and violates discipline will lose the support of the people. That is why those who are engaged in illegal activities invariably create excuses that sound legal. For instance, the Shihchiachuang Printing and Dyeing Mill illegally distributed its products and claimed that it was "showing concern for the welfare of its staff and workers." Paying attention to the livelihood of the masses is a fine tradition of our party. We have always favored going deep among the masses, maintaining contact with them, sharing the good and the bad with them, showing concern for their interests, and seriously helping them solve the difficult problems of daily life. But we shall never permit the interests of the state and the vast majority of the people to be sacrificed for the satisfaction of the private desires of a few. The policies of our party and the plans of our state precisely stand for the greatest interests of the people of the entire country. Yet some people deliberately describe such law-breaking, discipline-violating behavior as undermining policies and plans as "paying attention to the masses." This is entirely to confuse black with white, right with wrong.

Another excuse for the privately distributed products is called "trying out new products." It is true that when a new product is produced, it must be studied and tested. It is entirely necessary to distribute, through proper procedures, newly produced trial products to people at different posts and places to try them out in order to scientifically poll these users on the quality and properties of the products to form a basis for making possible improvements. However, this trial use of new products should never become a means of making public property available for private use or to steal state property by tricks. Now, in some places, the so-called "trial use of new products" has become a common practice. Everything is put to trial use: radios, televisions sets, bicycles, wristwatches, sewing machines, food and clothing--anything you name. New products and products which are not new are all put to trial use. Whatever is being produced is put to trial use. Whatever is a short supply is being put to trial use. Trial use of new products has even turned into a form of gift-giving for forging private friendships. Today, I give you something for trial use and tomorrow you give me something else for trial use--a mutually beneficial give-and-take at the great expense of the state. A small number of leading cadres even style themselves as privileged persons, take the lead in pocketing things of the state and believe this is natural. If this bourgeois evil trend is not ended, how can proletarian uprightness be upheld and the socialist legal system be established and perfected?

Still others contended: "It's only a matter of method whether goods are sold through commercial channels or by the industrial enterprise itself." This is also an excuse with which some people privately divide or sell products turned out under the state plan. China's socialist market is a unified market, and business transactions in urban and rural markets must be organized and arranged in a unified manner by commercial departments. Only state-run businesses, supply and marketing cooperatives and state-approved units or individuals can carry out business transactions. No others can, no matter who they may be. All products from industrial departments, including faulty products and rejects, must be purchased and distributed by socialist commercial departments in a unified manner, except those products which the state has permitted for autonomous selling (such as a number of handicraft items and artifacts). No industrial department is allowed to sell its products at will. All capitalist tendencies such as industrial enterprises fixing prices themselves or privately exchanging products among themselves must absolutely be stopped. If everyone in industry turns to commercial activities and sells whatever they produce, what commodities would be left for the commercial departments to sell on the market?

Would the socialist market still be organized? How can the policy for commodity distribution be implemented? As we know, production, circulation, distribution and consumption are organically interrelated parts that constitute a single process. Socialism requires not only planned and organized production but also planned and organized distribution and exchanges. Without planned distribution and exchanges, there would be no planned production. Therefore, insuring the unified purchase and sale of industrial products by socialist commercial departments is greatly significant as to whether the planned economy and the socialist unified market are upheld or undermined. As far as commercial departments are concerned, they must actively organize production and purchasing of raw and semiraw materials required for industrial production, supply them on time and according to the quantity and quality prescribed, and guarantee normal production in industry. Commercial departments should actively take the responsibility of total marketing new products turned out by industrial departments and organize the industrial departments to participate in the marketing effort so that the latter can directly hear the opinions of the masses and improve their operations. At the same time, it is necessary to strictly enforce the commercial distribution policy without special favors to anyone and without "taking the back door." We must resolutely curb acts that undermine regulations, break the law and violate discipline.

What does the incident at the Shihchiachuang Printing and Dyeing Mill and the No. 6 Cotton Mill concerning the illegal distribution and private selling of products tell us? It tells us once again that the pernicious influence of the "gang of four's" counterrevolutionary revisionist line and the corruption of our revolutionary ranks by the bourgeois way of thinking should never be underestimated. Likewise, the difficulty and arduousness of the task to eliminate the "gang of four's" pernicious influence should never be underestimated. In some areas departments and units, the party's fine tradition and work style, the socialist legal system and revolutionary discipline were trampled underfoot and ignored altogether. Relying on the masses and thoroughly exposing and criticizing the "gang of four," party committees at all levels must extensively strike at the class enemy's subversive activities and the surging onslaught of the capitalist forces, wage resolute struggle against all law-breaking and breaches of discipline, consolidate discipline, strengthen the legal system, strive to revive and carry forward the party's fine tradition and work style and, under the leadership of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, work hard to fulfill the general task for the new period.

HELPING POOR PRODUCTION TEAMS CATCH UP CALLED URGENT TASK

HKQ-0035X Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 24 Jul 78 p 1 HK

[Article by PEOPLE'S DAILY Commentator: "Transforming Poor Production Teams Is an Urgent Fighting Task"]

[Text] "Strengthen leadership over poor production teams and help them change their features and catch up with well-to-do production teams as soon as possible"--this is an important measure set forth by Chairman Hua in calling on the whole country to develop agriculture. It is also one of the six criteria for a Tachai-type county. Wenling County, Ningbo, Zhejiang Province, achieved great success in transforming poor production teams last year. Its experience merits our close attention.

Since the establishment of people's communes, especially since the movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture was penetratingly unfolded, the conditions of agricultural production have greatly changed and the socialist collective economy has been continuously consolidated and strengthened.

I. 4 Aug 78

CHINA
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

However, we must see that the movement has not developed evenly and that poor production teams in various parts of the country still exist. In these places, the natural conditions remain unchanged, production level is very low, the collective has slender assets and is incapable of expanding production capacity, and the commune members have many difficulties in their daily lives. Many of these areas have to depend on the state for food grain and funds. Party organizations of many prefectures have not adopted effective measures to actively change the features of poor production teams as the party committee of Wenchang Prefecture has done. The leading cadres of these prefectures do not pay attention to the urgent demands of the members of poor production teams or listen to their appeals. For years some of these leading cadres have not visited these poor production teams to examine the work and solve problems. They have simply let the masses live in misery and allowed problems to accumulate. In some places, there have been illegal deductions and embezzlement of materials and funds appropriated by the state to support poor production teams. The poor and lower-middle peasants of some poor production teams have criticized these leading cadres for "being fond of the well-to-do but disliking the poor." If communist leading cadres only care about advanced units and well-to-do communes and production teams and only visit these places to "give additional splendor" instead of visiting poor production teams to "offer fuel in snowy weather," we should ask where their sense of political responsibility and class feeling has gone? They should be subjected to pointed criticism by the masses.

Helping poor production teams change their features is a matter of great importance affecting the general situation. The speed of agricultural development in a commune, county, prefecture or even a province is affected to various degrees by poor production teams. Wenchang is in Szechwan where highly favorable natural conditions exist. Its grain output per mou has already surpassed the target laid down in the "national program for agricultural development." However, being hindered by the large number of poor production teams, this prefecture has been unable to boost its grain output over 1,000 catties per mou. When the poor production teams did change their features, this prefecture broke the record grain output of 1,000 catties per mou. This example serves as strong proof. Since poor production teams lag behind in production and have relatively great potentials for increasing production, they will be able to increase agricultural production by large margins if leading cadres strengthen leadership over poor production teams, develop the socialist enthusiasm of commune members and give them essential material support. If a prefecture has advanced units taking the lead and backward and poor production teams promptly catching up, a large number of mediocre communes and production teams can be urged to quicken the pace of their advance. This will result in a lively situation in which all production teams compete with one another in making progress. This will quickly change the situation of slow development in agricultural production. If the leaders really want to develop agricultural production in a prefecture, they should not neglect the poor production teams and ignore the great potentials.

Helping poor production teams change their features as soon as possible is both an economic and political question. In some old revolutionary bases and border regions, there are many poor production teams and the commune members encounter great hardships in their daily lives. The broad masses in these old revolutionary bases formerly made great contributions toward building the new China. Greater care should be taken of them and greater support given to them. In the border areas, coastal frontiers and remote mountainous areas, minority nationalities should be helped to develop production and improve their lives. This is of utter importance in strengthening national unity and reinforcing border and coastal defense.

New China was founded more than 30 years ago. How can we feel at ease when our class brothers in these places still cannot eliminate poverty? In the past, due to the interference and sabotage of Liu Shao-chi, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" in particular, poor production teams could not quickly change their features. The party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua is now leading us on our new Long March. Great progress is being made throughout the country. If we still ignore the difficulties of the members of the poor production teams, we will be seriously negligent in performing our duties. This should command our full attention.

There are many reasons why poor production teams are poor. Poor natural conditions are an objective reality but not the main reason. There are many localities with barren hills and destructive rivers in our country. These localities have changed their features because they have seriously implemented the party's rural economic policy, had a good leading squad and have really aroused the masses to improve the natural conditions. Tachai is a brilliant example. We must see that the members of poor production teams are not resigned to backwardness. They want work and revolution. These localities have been unable to change their features because their leading cadres have not been highly motivated and have not led the masses to transform local geographical conditions, because they have not vigorously carried out class struggle and have even had their leadership usurped by some bad people, and because their collective economy has been undermined as a result of the interference by the wrong line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and as a result of the violation of the party's economic policy in the countryside. In the struggle to transform poor production teams, it is necessary to investigate the causes for a team's poor production, take correct remedial steps to overcome shortcomings, thoroughly mobilize the masses to penetratingly expose and relentlessly criticize the "gang of four's" fake-left and real-right counterrevolutionary revisionist line. It is necessary to conscientiously implement the experience of Hsianghsiang County, Hunan, approved and publicized by the party Central Committee, carry out the party's rural economic policies, train and select good leaders in the three great revolutionary movements and lead the masses to advance quickly. This is a fundamental link in transforming poor production teams.

A common problem of the poor production teams is that difficulties are numerous. Whether or not these teams can be transformed quickly depends on the attitude adopted toward difficulties. If we look at these teams through a metaphysical point of view, we will regard the immediate and temporary difficulties as absolute and unchangeable, draw a pessimistic conclusion and lose our confidence in changing the features of these teams, so that in working, we will "stand clear of" and "bypass" these teams. If we look at these teams through the viewpoint of material dialectics, we will not be daunted by difficulties but will be able to see through the appearance and recognize that behind difficulties lie the potential for increasing production, that the broad masses of cadres and members of these teams have high aspirations although they are poor" and that they are enthusiastic about vigorously building socialism. Once we can see this, strategically we will be able to hold the difficulties in contempt, be fully confident in overcoming them, and fully arouse the socialist enthusiasm of the cadres and the commune members to fight against poverty and backwardness. By applying this guiding thought in transforming poor production teams, we can change them surely and quickly into advanced teams. Has not this been proved in Wenchang Prefecture where some production teams, which had long remained in poverty, decided to wipe out poverty and after a year greatly increased their farm output so that their members now lead a much better life?

In transforming poor production teams, strategically we must scorn difficulties and strengthen our confidence of a sure victory. At the same time, tactically we must pay full attention to difficulties and understand that the struggle is arduous. We must seriously strengthen our leadership, take effective measures and solve questions one by one. In the past, we suffered heavy reverses by following "blind orders" and "snap decisions." We must conscientiously sum up both positive and the negative experience, eliminate the remnant pernicious influence of idealism and metaphysics pushed by the "gang of four," personally seek truth from facts, adapt to local conditions, strive to produce substantial results and insure that changes take place in each production team that is transformed. When the commune members are aroused to rely on their own efforts and fight amid hardships, the state should give the poor production teams necessary financial and material support and help them develop production. Embezzlement and illegal deduction of funds and materials appropriated by the state to support poor production teams are criminal acts and should be dealt with seriously. While aiding agriculture, all trades should show closer concern for poor production teams and give them greater help.

Transforming poor production teams is an honorable, urgent fighting task. Leading cadres should be encouraged to stay in poor production teams for a certain period, go into the thick of practical struggle to make investigations, and share good and bad and fight shoulder to shoulder with members of these production teams. They should show no fear of acute contradictions and hard living. They must contribute more toward eliminating the poverty and backwardness of these places and rapidly developing agricultural production.

PLANT MANAGERS URGED TO PERSONALLY RETRIEVE POOR PRODUCTS

OW031918Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 23 Jul 78 OW

[Report on PEOPLE'S DAILY 29 July commentary: "Taking It Back Is a Good Practice"]

[Text] The commentary says: We produce steel and rolled steel for practical purposes. Therefore, we prefer 1 ton of useful, fine quality, high-tensile steel to 100 tons of useless steel of inferior quality.

The commentary adds: Ignoring quality is the result of the pernicious influence of the gang of four, a penitence habit. The production of substandard products is very wasteful, even criminal. We must boldly arouse the masses to thoroughly eradicate the gang's pernicious influence and eliminate this bad habit.

The commentary continues: The eight rules proposed by the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry for improving product quality are good, worthy of reference by all departments. One rule specifically provides that in case any product of unsatisfactory quality is discovered, the party committee secretary, superintendent or department chief of the plant concerned should personally visit the customer, return the item and then personally deliver the customer a replacement. If the matter involves the whole plant, the plant superintendant should return the product, and if it involves only a single department, the department chief should do so. Comrades in all industrial departments should learn from the aforementioned ministry and greatly improve the quality of their own products.

I. 4 Aug 78

E 19

PRC

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

The commentary says: Some people might think it overreaction to require a department chief or plant superintendant to personally carry a substandard product back to a plant. We do not agree. Many discussions and meetings have been held in connection with the question of raising product quality. Many people have repeatedly expressed a determination to seek improvement. Effective rules have also been established. However, certain factories and enterprises still demonstrate indifference and refuse to act. What should we do? The plant department chief, party committee secretary or superintendant should be required once or twice to personally exchange a product, so he can learn a lesson, sum up his experience, take corrective measures and seek improvement within a set time.

The PEOPLE'S DAILY commentary adds: In case any factory or enterprise fails to improve its product quality for a long time and shows no improvement after criticism and warning, its supervising department should take steps to send over a work group to effect a consolidation, in addition to requiring its party committee secretary or superintendant to exchange the substandard product. Failure to reward fine quality means frustrating the advanced. Failure to punish inferior quality encourages backwardness. Reward and punishment should be meted out on a rigid and fair basis.

ANSHAN TRACTOR PLANT IMPROVES QUALITY CONTROL PROCEDURES

W300305Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0115 GMT 26 Jul 78 OW

[Excerpts] Shenyang, 26 Jul--The Anshan Hungchi tractor plant party committee has launched a vigorous campaign to improve the quality of its products. By sternly handling a case involving poor product quality and conscientiously summing up the experience and lessons learned, this plant has in a month or so improved the quality of products, surpassing past records. The record shows that 95.88 percent of major parts produced are up to standard and all the tractors manufactured in complete sets meet required standards.

The Anshan Hungchi tractor plant manufactures the "Hungchi No 100," a tractor that has high horsepower. This plant was once commended by the First Ministry of Machine Building for making rapid improvements in the quality of its products after the smashing of the "gang of four." However, something happened in March this year. One "Hungchi No 100" tractor purchased by the Tungfangshen production brigade of Tatun commune in Haicheng County, Liaoning, broke down before it was put into operation. When it was sent back to the plant's quality control section for inspection, it was found that a spring in the high-pressure oil pump of the diesel engine manufactured by the Tientsin power-driven machinery plant was defective. Therefore, in accordance with established practice, the tractor plant wrote a letter of introduction for the Tungfangshen production brigade and asked it to go to Tientsin to have the part replaced. Although the brigade did not have to pay for the new part as it was replaced within the warranty period, it cost the brigade over 90 yuan to cover the travel expenses of two commune members who made the trip to Tientsin.

On 10 May when Chairman Hua stopped over in Liaoning on his way home from the DPRK, a responsible person of the provincial party committee mentioned this case in his work report to Chairman Hua. Chairman Hua gave instructions that all poor quality or substandard products should be examined and the plant that produced them should pay compensation and make the necessary repairs.

The plant should be held responsible to the people for the quality of its products. Following Chairman Hua's instructions, the secretary of the Hungchi tractor plant party committee went with cadres and representatives of workers to the Tungfangshen production brigade on 24 May. At a meeting attended by several thousand people, they made a conscientious review of the case and reimbursed all travel expenses incurred by the brigade members. Responsible persons of the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee and the Anshan municipal party committee were present at the meeting.

The "Hungchi No 100" tractor has more than 1,700 parts, of which over 300 are manufactured by nearly 100 plants in other localities. According to past regulations, if any tractor parts are found to be defective after leaving a plant, the plant manufacturing the defective part will be held responsible for repairing or replacing it within the 1-year warranty period. This practice has caused communes and production brigades in rural areas to waste tremendous amounts of money and manpower. Through handling this case, the Hungchi tractor plant abolished this unreasonable regulation and decided that the plant should be fully responsible for all its products in the future. The customers shall no longer have to travel all over the country to get parts because the plant will be held responsible for any defective parts even if they were manufactured by other plants. The Hungchi tractor plant will be responsible for minor repairs. In case of a major repair, the plant that manufactured the defective parts will be asked to send personnel to do the work. This procedure was approved by the First Ministry of Machine Building. The First Ministry of Machine Building has issued a circular to all tractor plants in the country calling on them to learn from the Anshan Hungchi tractor plant, which has done away with the old practice of making things easy for itself and has drawn up new regulations to meet the needs of its customers.

ACADEMIC JOURNALS MUST BE CLEANSED OF GANG'S INFLUENCE

HK0214247 Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 23 Jul 78 p 1 HK

[Unattributed commentary: "It Is Necessary To Publish Academic Journals Worthy of the Name"]

[Text] Academic journals of arts colleges and other institutions of higher education are academic publications of a theoretical nature aimed at discussing the teaching of arts subjects and the results achieved in scientific research.

However, when the "gang of four" were running wild, they were driven by their evil intention to usurp party and state power, they forced schools to run academic journals as "political publications" and as an "abridged red flag." This changed the nature and direction of academic journals, stifled academic thinking, corrupted intellectual development and greatly harmed academic journals. Both the former PEKING UNIVERSITY JOURNAL, which the "gang of four" and their infamous writing group--"Liang Hsiao" and "Lo Hsu-ting"--directly controlled, and STUDY AND CRITICISM, published under the signboard of the PUTAN UNIVERSITY JOURNAL, were actually "gang publications" rather than "academic journals." A reader severely condemned this tendency. He said: "What is called an academic journal confuses issues of right and wrong and is so stupid that nothing worthwhile comes out of it." This expresses the strong dissatisfaction of the masses with the "gang of four" and their pawns in turning academic journals into "gang publications" and in spreading poison everywhere.

Some journals kept the "gang of four" and their perverted acts at arm's length and some resisted and struggled against them in different ways. But ideologically, theoretically and in regard to the line, they were to varying degrees corrupted and influenced by the "gang of four's" concepts. This resulted in confusion over the nature of academic journals, their orientation and tasks and other important issues. Eliminating the remnant poison, adhering to the correct orientation and giving prominence to their dominant features are the pressing current tasks in running the academic journals well.

Schools must be run like schools. The same is true of academic journals, which should be worthy of the name. Journals put out by arts colleges differ from party journals and other publications of a political or theoretical nature. They are neither responsible for directing work assigned to various fronts in society nor are they committed to publicizing current and political affairs of a general nature. The basic tasks of these university journals involve comprehensively and accurately studying and propagating Marxims-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought in line with the school's particular requirements and the tasks of teaching and scientific research, actively conducting study and discussions of academic subjects, promoting and enhancing the quality of teaching and scientific research, promoting socialist sciences and culture and striving to realize the general task for the new period. One of the important tasks now confronting the academic journals of arts colleges is to deeply expose and criticize the "gang of four's" reactionary ideological system in terms of basic theory, philosophy, political economy and scientific socialism. This is aimed at clearing up the ideology, theory and issues of right and wrong regarding the academic subjects of arts colleges confused by the "gang of four" and at contributing to consolidating the arts courses offered by the universities and rapidly advancing teaching and scientific research.

There are more than 70 philosophy and social science academic journals of institutions of higher education throughout the country, with over 2 million copies in circulation. This is a very important position. The CCP committees of these institutions of higher education must strengthen leadership in determining the nature of these journals. They must give full play to the enthusiasm of the vast number of teachers in striving to improve the quality of these publications and to foster a fine style of work among the academic circles. They must run the journals well by adapting to conditions that exist in their own schools and to local conditions, and they must strive to distinguish themselves in the realm of publishing.

MATHEMATICAL METHODS IN PRODUCTION PLANNING PROVE SUCCESSFUL

CW281228Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 24 Jul 78 OW

[Text] According to a KWANGMING DAILY report, over the past several years China's worker-peasant-soldier masses and mathematicians have supported, studied, popularized and applied the methods of "overall planning" and "obtaining quick results."

These methods of "overall planning" and "obtaining quick results" are mathematical methods applied to production and scientific experiment. By applying these two methods, various departments and professions in agriculture, forestry, industry, communications and transportation, national defense and scientific experiment have achieved fine results.

The (Laotuliu) production team to (Tapu) commune in Liucheng County, Kwangsi, had no production plans and carried out inefficient production before learning to apply the method of "overall planning."

However, in 1975 and 1976 the team applied the "overall planning" method to production organization and each year was able to achieve an average of 6,363 more work days of labor than in previous years--equal to having each person on the team work 38 days more each year.

According to incomplete statistics on 17 provinces and municipalities compiled by the Ministry of Commerce, by November 1975 some 50 million catties of grain and 5 million catties of oils and fats had been saved as a result of applying the method of "obtaining quick results" to grain and oil processing.

In order to popularize the methods of "overall planning" and "obtaining quick results" throughout the nation, since 1972 Professor Hua Lo-keng, noted Chinese mathematician, has been organizing workers, cadres and scientific and technological personnel into work teams to popularize these two methods. He has personally led these teams and gone to the forefront of production and scientific research in over 20 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions to teach, exchange and popularize experiences in the methods of "overall planning" and "obtaining quick results."

The great leader Chairman Hua and the esteemed and beloved Premier Chou showed great concern for and gave unreserved support to the popularization of the methods of "overall planning" and "obtaining quick results." During the Great Cultural Revolution, when Lin Biao and the Gang of Four and their ilk fanned up the counterrevolutionary ideological trend of "doubting and overthrowing everything," the "overall planning" method became a target for criticism and overthrow. This hindered the work of popularizing and setting up experimental locations for the "overall planning" method.

After the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua smashed the gang of four, thus clearing away the obstacles blocking scientific research and production, in January 1977 the Chinese Academy of Sciences, with approval of the State Council, formally inaugurated the Office for the Study and Popularization of Applied Mathematics. This office has served as an organizational guarantee for promoting the work concerning the methods of "overall planning" and "obtaining quick results."

1978 COLLEGE ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS COMPLETED

OW291031Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1721 GMT 25 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 25 July--The 1978 nationwide unified college entrance examinations have successfully been completed. Nearly 6 million senior middle school students who graduated in 1977 and other educated young people took part in the examinations.

The examinations began on 20 July and ended on 22 July. They were held at the height of the hot summer season. Most of the tens of thousands of examination sites throughout the country provided cooling devices and medical care. At all these sites the applicants entered the examination room at the same time: they were all in high spirits.

Fang Yi, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and vice premier of the State Council, inspected the Peking No 35 examination site on 21 July when the mathematics test was in progress. Liu Hsi-yao, minister of education, and Yung Wen-tao, vice minister of education, also visited a number of examination sites in Peking during the examination period to familiarize themselves with the proceedings and give some guidance.

Leading persons of many provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and of prefectures and counties also visited the examination site in their respective localities to encourage the applicants. In Yunhsi County, a county in a mountainous area in western Hubei, a sudden mountain flood a few days before the examinations began had rendered several examination sites inaccessible. The Yunhsi County CCP Committee took emergency measures and mobilized the masses to repair highways while appointing a special team to carry the examination papers in backpacks to the examination sites in time. In all localities, financial and trade, public health and transportation units gave full support to the examinations and handled lodging, transportation and food problems for the applicants on a priority basis.

As a result of the reform in the college enrollment system last year, unified and simultaneous tests were conducted this year, thus further improving the enrollment system.

Prior to the examinations, many provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions had held educational work conferences and enrollment work conferences in order to fully implement the guidelines of the National Educational Work Conference. At these conferences, the participants thoroughly exposed and criticized the "gang of four" in the light of the current conditions on the educational front and denounced the reactionary ideological trend which opposed the reform in the enrollment system.

To provide the applicants with refresher material, the Ministry of Education compiled "review outline for preparation for the 1978 Nationwide College Entrance Examinations." Many teachers and students said that the level of this year's examinations was higher than last year's and that, therefore, they would yield college students of considerable talent and capability and further spur young people to step up their study of basic knowledge. The nationwide college enrollment work has now entered the busy stage of evaluation.

KWANGMING DAILY DEFENDS STUDENT ENROLLMENT POLICY

Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 20 Jul 78 p 4 WA

[Article by Yang Chun: "The Admission of A Results in the Loss of B' and 'It Is More Preferable To Have A Than To Have B'"]

[Text] The reform of student enrollment system for institutions of higher education is an important policy and decision of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua to end a state of chaos and reestablish order for grasping the key link to run education well. This has won popular support and acclamation in the whole country. Nevertheless, we have heard this argument: "The enrollment of several hundred thousand has offended tens of millions," or "the admission of several hundred thousand has resulted in the loss of tens of millions."

The first impression one may have upon hearing this argument is that it is truly a "revolutionary" observation. Is it not true that the enrollment of several hundred thousand college students may offend tens of millions of the poor and lower-middle peasants? Isn't that terrible? For this reason, those who hold this argument are so confident that they remark in a threatening tone: "I would like to see if you are not opposed by the poor and lower-middle peasants." In so saying, they act as if they are the self-appointed spokesmen of the poor and lower-middle peasants and the "courageous standard-bearers" in protecting their interests.

I. 4 Aug 78

E 24

PRC
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

But if one gives a little more thought to this argument, one knows that it sounds a little familiar. Is it not a refurbished version of the "gang of four's" formula that "it is more preferable to have A than to have B"--such as "it is more preferable to have an uncultured laborer than to have a cultured laborer on a spiritual aristocrat" and "it is more preferable to establish a socialist poor country than to establish a capitalist rich country"? So, in keeping with this line of thinking, "it is more preferable to have tens of millions of poor and lower-middle peasants than to have several hundred thousand college students," or "the admission of several hundred thousand college students results in the loss of tens of millions of poor and lower-middle peasants," and so forth. All these arguments are the same. They reflect a rampant demonstration of metaphysics and a forceful advocacy of subjectivism.

Although these arguments are very preposterous, they may fool the people sometimes, because while making believe that they are "speaking for justice," they exclude the several hundred thousand youth from the poor and lower-middle peasants and set them against each other to confuse two different concepts and play the trick of sophistry, thus deliberately reversing right and wrong. Unfortunately, however, such arguments cannot stand the test of facts. Take the enrollment of students of higher education in China in 1977 as an example: As much as 97.4 percent of the enrolled students were the sons and daughters of workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, and other laborers. This result elated not only all the poor and lower-middle peasants, but also the people of the whole country. It defied the argument that "the enrollment of several hundred thousand has offended tens of millions." Nevertheless, this matter is not that simple. There are other, similar metaphysic arguments. For instance, some people say, "If all the literary works today aim at immortalizing scientists and intellectuals, is it still necessary to present the heroic images of workers, peasants and soldiers," and "do you want to direct the youth to emulate Chen Ching-jun [noted mathematician] or Lei Feng?" These views, which intend to set up the intellectuals against and absolutely separate them from the workers, peasants and soldiers, show that although the "gang of four" has been swept into the garbage heap of history their venom and stench are still making inroads into some persons and are having their lingering effects even on some of our own comrades. For this reason, to completely eliminate the pernicious influence of the "gang of four," we must be prepared to be as determined and make as great an effort as Augeas did in Greek Mythology in having his stable thoroughly cleaned.

EDUCATION MINISTRY, PEKING CITY NAME MODEL TEACHER

0W010740Y Peking NCNA in English 0702 GMT 1 Aug 78 1W

[Text] Peking, 1 Aug (HSINHUA)--A 35-year-old middle school teacher on the outskirts of Peking has been named "model teacher" by the Ministry of Education and the city of Peking. His patient, resourceful guidance helped change dozens of restless children who wouldn't study. One of them, a 14-year-old boy, finished in the second group in last May's mathematics contest of eight provinces and municipalities.

Liu Chun-pu graduated from Peking Teachers' College in 1968, and has taught mathematics at suburban Tungshien County's Middle School No 1. All of his five classes have become advanced collectives for their progress in study, relations and behaviour.

A genial but hard-working teacher, Liu Chun-pu imbues his students with the will to study hard for their revolutionary ideals, and trains them in good habits and methods of study.

In spring last year, he took over a junior middle school class with quite a number of students who were under the influence of the gang of four propaganda that it was useless or even harmful for working people to get a general education. Sixty percent of these students once failed an easy math test.

Liu Chun-pu got the students together for a talk. He asked them what their ideals were and what they wanted to do when they left school. The answers poured out from these lively teenagers: One wanted to build a spaceship and tour the empyrean. Another dreamed of unsnarling knotty problems in mathematics, like the famous Cheng Ching-jun.

"Fine," said Liu Chun-pu. "But how are you going to do it? Can you travel in space without knowing how to operate the complicated control panel? Can you put in an intricate electronic circuit or score a breakthrough in mathematics without being able to do precise calculations?"

This put the question from a new angle for some students and a lively discussion ensued, ending with a consensus for buckling down to their studies from then on.

Liu Chun-pu struck while the iron was hot. He worked intensely with his students, starting them off in new lessons while helping them review the old. He varied his methods of instruction according to whether the particular student was fast, slow or medium in learning. Six months later, a math test showed that the whole class had made rapid progress with average marks of 80. Now one-third of this junior middle school class have taken up the senior middle school math course on their own.

Liu Chun-pu devoted special attention to a student named Chen Chien-chung who suffered aftereffects from a brain injury and had trouble with mathematics. He told him stories about Premier Chou En-lai's studying on horseback during the famous Long March and going over documents of state with a fever of 40 degrees. Inspired by the memory of Premier Chou, the student trained his will power and often studied late into the night. With Liu Chun-pu's constant help, his progress was conspicuous. In the middle-of-term exam earlier this year, he got good marks in all subjects.

Liu Chun-pu is a creative teacher. He sorts out the teaching material into different categories and organizes all kinds of competitions to spark the students' enthusiasm. The students enjoyed the contests in basic knowledge, in looking up material and in calculation.

Teacher Liu has a way of turning examinations from tense trials to something enjoyable.

For example, he asks each student to prepare on his own exam questions which will embody the main contents of what the class has studied. At the same time, he demands that they prepare standard answers for their own questions and work out the method for grading the other students on those questions. In this way, every student eagerly reviews his lessons once more and uses his head to prepare his own exam questions and answers. The real aim of the examination is thus achieved.

Out of class, Liu Chun-pu talks with the children about their ideals and their lessons and in the evening he makes family calls. His students often ply him with questions and they discuss them together. This helps him to know his students, their state of mind, their lessons, their character traits and their hobbies.

The transformation of a problem student named Wang Lu-yen is a good example.

At the beginning of last year, 13-year-old Wang Lu-yen was transferred into his class. The lad had been influenced by gang-of-four propaganda and thought that going blindly against the teacher was the way to make revolution. He did everything possible to make trouble in class and harass the teacher. Some previous teachers and the boy's parents as well had considered him incorrigible and either gave him a dressing down or just ignored him. This made Wang Lu-yen lose confidence in himself.

But teacher Liu was different. He tried to draw near to him and asked his parents and his classmates to treat him well and help him. In dozens of personal talks and family calls, he brought Wang Lu-yen to understand that his wrong ideas and habits came from the influence of the gang of four. On the other hand, he reminded him of his parents' suffering in old China when they were hired labourers for the landlords. He urged him to study well for the revolution and correct his deficiencies.

At the same time, teacher Liu patiently helped him make up his lost lessons. He discovered that the students had good powers of comprehension and a good memory and liked to use his head. He could finish math problems in less than 30 minutes that took most other students 90. So Liu Chun-pu coached him in the senior middle school math course. He also told him stories about how diligently the great revolutionary teacher Marx studied and about the achievements of Chinese mathematicians Hua Lo-keng and Chen Ching-jun. In less than six months, Wang Lu-yen was through the senior mathematics course and showed a good grasp of it. He also learned part of the senior middle school physics and chemistry courses. And he began to help others with their studies. The former "incorrigible" was elected "three-good student", good in fitness, studies and work, at the end of last year. This May, he placed 12th in a mathematics contest which 200,000 middle school students from eight provinces and municipalities took part.

I. 4 Aug 78

E 27

PRC
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL ASSOCIATION TO HOLD NATIONAL CONFERENCE

OW311344Y Peking NCNA in English 1207 GMT 31 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 31 July (HSINHUA)--The Scientific and Technical Association of the People's Republic of China is to convene its second national congress here in the first half of next year. This was announced at a meeting of the association's chairman, vice-chairmen and members of the secretariat held on July 26.

The association, founded in 1958, is a mass scientific and technical organization led by the Communist Party of China and has dozens of affiliated specialized societies. It has done much to popularize science and technology, organize domestic and international academic exchanges, promote mass scientific experimentation and establish friendly ties with foreign countries.

PEKING UNIVERSITY HOLDS SEMINAR ON EDUCATION OVERSEAS

OW311428Y Peking NCNA in English 1218 GMT 31 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 31 Jul (HSINHUA)--A seminar to study education in foreign countries has been held at the Peking Teachers' University. It was the first of its kind ever held in China.

The 40-odd participants in the ten-day seminar were experts or professors specializing in research on education in foreign countries, and leaders of education, science and publications departments.

Several academic papers were read. They were: "Transformation in the Primary and Secondary Schools in Post-War England," "The Role of Education in the Economic Development of Japan" and "On the Need to Modernize Teaching Aids." Participants received a copy of the translated explanatory notes to President Kim Il-song's "Socialist Syllabus," translated by the office on Korean education of the Kirin Teachers' University. Also distributed was that schools' reference material on education in Korea and the reform of the school system there.

There was a discussion on dividing middle school education into letters and science specialties, on special education for gifted children and on rapid development of higher education.

A decision was made to publish beginning next year an "outline of education in foreign countries" and an "introduction to the world's famous universities."

Vice-Minister of Education Kao I spoke at the seminar. He said: "Our point of departure in doing research on this subject is to base ourselves on the realities of our revolution in education, the strong points of other countries and put these strong points to use for ourselves in order to promote China's education." He stressed the importance of this work and called for as rapid progress as possible in order to make education keep pace with the needs of the four modernizations.

It was decided to hold an annual session of the seminar from next year on.

AUDIENCES WELCOME RETURN OF NATIONALITIES ENSEMBLE

OW300936Y Peking NCNA in English 0719 GMT 30 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 30 July (HSINHUA)--Audiences in various parts of China welcome the return of the Central Nationalities Song and Dance Ensemble which has 250 singers, dancers and musicians from 28 nationalities. Banned by the gang of four on the pretext that national characteristics disappeared under socialism, the ensemble performs before as many as 50,000 people in the course of a month in tours of factories, rural areas and army barracks.

Items added in the past two years include "Red Sun Rises Over the Pamirs," a Tajik song played on dombra, a large two-stringed instrument, in praise of Chairman Mao who brought brightness and happiness to the minority people; "Red Cloud," which combines the fan dance and sword dance of the Korean nationality to express the people's sorrow over the death of Premier Chou and their hatred for the gang of four, "Golder Peacock Facing Sunlight," a music piece played on a gourd-shaped instrument of the Tai people to express the great joy of the people at the smashing of the gang of four under the leadership of Chairman Hua.

The actors and actresses, composers and choreographers and conductors of the ensemble are from the Han, Mongolian, Hui, Tibetan, Uighur, Miao, Yi, Chuang, Puyi, Korean, Manchu, Tung, Pai, Kazakh, Tai, Li, Lisu, She, Tughsiang, Nahsi, Chingpo, Tu, Tahir, Sibo, Tajik, Uzbek, Ching, Hoche and other nationalities. They were selected from local troupes or from among graduates of the Art Department of the Central Institute for Nationalities.

Among the experienced ensemble members are the women dancers Chang Man-ju (Han) and Hsu Ming-yueh (Korean) and the male dancer Ngumichagtsam (Tibetan) all of whom have had over 20 years of stage experience. They have trained many young artists and can do choreography and conduct groups of nationality instruments.

Forty-two-year old male solo dancer Chin Ou was a Miao villager in the mountainous area in Kweichow Province. The Central Nationalities Song and Dance Ensemble during its performance tour of the area in 1953 heard him play the sheng (a gourd-shaped instrument with a cluster of graduated bamboo pipes) and perform Miao dances and added him to the ensemble. He is one of the main dancers in "Reba (balladry) on the Grassland," a Tibetan dance which is one of the ensemble's most popular items. Among the exciting dance movements is 32 rapid turns, ending with the dancer standing stock-still.

The ensemble gives performances in urban theatres as well as factories, villages and on the grasslands. Groups often go to minority areas in the border regions both to perform and gather local folk songs and dances.

Founded in 1952, the ensemble has created and performed more than 500 items based on folk songs and dances in the five national autonomous regions of the country, 29 national autonomous chous and the bulk of autonomous counties and collected and compiled large amounts of material. They also made performance tours of 16 countries in Asia and Europe where they were warmly received.

The ensemble was founded on the proposal of Premier Chou and had received support for its efforts from the party, and the government and the people of all the nationalities. Premier Chou encouraged the ensemble to bring out the special qualities and style of the dances of every nationality.

Lin Piao and the gang of four thwarted the efforts of this and other art troupes, all of which are once again engaged in creative work and performing.

Three groups from the ensemble will soon go to northeast China to take part in celebrations of three autonomous banners (counties) of the Owenke, Tahur and Mongolian nationalities. They will also tour Tangshan, stricken by strong quakes two years ago to perform for the workers who are building a new Tangshan. Teams will be sent to Yunnan, Kweichow and Szechwan provinces to collect folk material.

NATIONAL HERO CHENG CHENG-KUNG MEMORIAL MUSEUM REOPENS

OW290336Y Peking NCNA in English 0823 GMT 29 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Foochow, 29 Jul (HSINHUA)--A memorial museum dedicated to Cheng Cheng-kung, 17 century national hero, has reopened in his native place after one year's repairs.

Cheng Cheng-kung (1624-1662) was born at Shihching in Nanan County, Fukien Province. In early 1661, he led a formidable fleet with tens of thousands of troops across the Taiwan Straits and drove the Dutch colonialist invaders away from China's territory of Taiwan. He set up administrative organizations on the island and encouraged the local Han and Kaoshan people to reclaim wasteland. This promoted the social and economic development there.

There are many legends about Cheng Cheng-kung and many precious relics relating to him in his native place. After liberation, the Chinese Government had the relics collected for preservation. The "Shihching Cheng Cheng-kung Memorial Museum" was built in 1961 to mark the tricentennial of the recovery of Taiwan but the museum was damaged when the gang of four were on the rampage.

Soon after the overthrow of the gang, local people began repairing the museum and restoring the damaged relics. They reproduced a statue of Cheng Cheng-kung, the original of which is in the Kaiyuan monastery in Chuanchow. A stone trough which was once used by Cheng Cheng-kung to feed his horse and was found in another place, has been moved to the museum.

I. 4 Aug 78

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
EAST REGION

G 1

ANHWEI'S WAN LI INVESTIGATES BURDENS ON PEASANTS

OW040828Y Peking NCNA in English 0809 GMT 4 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Hofei, 4 Aug (HSINHUA)--Wan Li, first secretary, and Chao Shou-i, secretary, of the Anhwei provincial party committee, have led a group of people to the countryside east of the provincial capital to investigate irrational economic burdens imposed on the peasants.

In Feitung County, a few miles from here, party policy was undermined by a leading functionary who was a follower of the gang of four. Peasants there suffered from illegal levies and commandeering. The provincial party committee has decided on a thorough investigation in that county, as a guide to solving the problem for the whole province.

More than 100 people were chosen to the investigation team which the province has sent to this county. They were picked for their understanding of party policy and experience in working in the countryside. Their task is to find the facts on the spot, suggest practical solutions and prepare a report giving their proposals to the provincial party committee.

A provincial rural work conference will be held in September and October to study the problem, take effective measures to implement the party Central Committee's directives on removing the irrational burdens on the peasants, encourage their socialist initiative and speed up agricultural development.

CHEKIANG DAILY STRESSES RULE OF LAW, DISCIPLINE

OW050144Y Hangchow Chekiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 29 Jul 78 OW

[Report on CHEKIANG DAILY 29 July commentator's article: "It is Necessary To Restudy the 'Three Main Rules of Discipline and Eight Points for Attention for Party and Government Cadres'"]

[Excerpts] A letter sent by three comrades of the Organizational Department of the provincial CCP committee to this daily has revealed a serious problem. Some cadres have been contaminated by the wicked practices of Lin Piao and the gang of four. They break laws, violate discipline and disobey orders, and thus seriously dampen the masses' socialist enthusiasm and obstruct the fulfillment of many tasks.

To solve this problem, cadres at all levels--particularly leading cadres--must restudy the "three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention for party and government cadres" laid down by Chairman Mao while he was still alive. They must restudy Chairman Mao's articles on opposing bureaucracy, commandism and violations of law and discipline. They must radically change their work styles and insure the victorious fulfillment of the general tasks for the new period.

Our fine work styles have been badly undermined by Lin Piao and the gang of four. They created confusion in the philosophy of struggle, the dictatorship of the masses, the reform of small producers and a whole series of other issues. They stirred up incessant struggles among the masses. Some comrades in our ranks have been more or less poisoned by Lin Piao and the gang of four and have received internal injuries. Some of them regard protecting the masses' interests and showing concern for the masses' suffering as handing out small favors. Some of them willfully beat up people and encroached upon human rights in the name of practicing the philosophy of struggle. These people have long abandoned the "three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention for party and government cadres."

Admittedly, the cadres' bad work styles are mainly a manifestation of contradictions among the masses. They can be corrected by persuasion and education. But we must also clearly realize that because some cadres beat up people, abuse the masses, order people around, break laws and violate discipline, they have already caused serious problems such as decreased production and mass poverty in some localities and have hampered the progress of the four modernizations. The masses cannot tolerate them any longer.

In proposing the restudy of the "three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention for party and government cadres," we hope to restore the party's fine traditions and work styles so we can be more closely united to work hard to win new victories in socialist revolution and construction. It is our earnest wish that, through restudying the "three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention for party and government cadres," the vast number of cadres and Communist Party members will receive a concentrated education in the party's traditions and policies and in the socialist system of law; they will truly understand that cadres are only service personnel of the people and correct their work styles to meet the needs of the general tasks for the new period.

KIANGSI MEETING DISCUSSES CURRENT FARMWORK PROBLEMS

HK031108Y Nanchang Kiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Aug 78 HK

[Summary] The Kiangsi provincial CCP and revolutionary committee held a telephone conference on the evening of 31 July which called on the cadres and masses to further unfold the struggle to fight drought and wipe out insect pests, win complete victory in crash reaping and sowing and make still greater contributions to fulfilling the target set in the national agricultural development program for grain production and to achieving a great increase in industrial crops. Peng Meng-yu, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, presided and spoke. (Chang Kuo-chen), secretary of the CCP committee of the provincial revolutionary committee's Agricultural Office, also spoke.

The meeting pointed out: The province has launched a vigorous struggle to fight drought and wipe out insect pests and to crash reap and sow. Over 100,000 cadres have gone down to the basic levels to lead this work. More than 8 million people are now working at these tasks. Varying amounts of rain have fallen in most places since 15 July. A few places have now completed harvesting the early rice and sowing the late rice. "However, generally speaking, the progress of reaping and sowing is slower than last year. The drought is the main reason for this. Many laborers have plunged into the struggle against drought, reducing the number participating in reaping and sowing. At the same time, some places have simply waited for rain. This has also affected the progress of sowing the double-crop late rice. Most parts of the province have had rain since 15 July, but amounts have been small and the distribution has been very uneven. The drought is still serious in many places. Even in counties where rain was comparatively heavy, some communes have had little or no rain. At present, except for a few places where the drought has been relieved and a few other places where the torrential rains resulting from the No 7 typhoon have caused a disaster, the great majority of areas are still seriously threatened by drought. According to the weather forecast, rainfall in the province during August will continue to be slight. Given this situation, we must keep clear heads, fully understand the situation, establish the concept of fighting drought and insect pests for a long time, resolutely avoid and get rid of the concepts of waiting for rain and winning by luck, further mobilize, make still greater efforts, display the work style of not fearing fatigue and fighting continuous battles and advance from victory to victory." We must insure the completion of reaping, sowing, step up the tending of cotton and other industrial crops and do everything possible to win victory in the struggle.

I. 4 Aug 78

4 5

PRO
EAST ASIAN

1. Vigorously publicize and implement the report on the experiences of Hsiangshiang County and other important documents and further implement the provincial CCP Committee's 18 points on rural policies, using the policies to mobilize the masses' activism. "Every stipulation of the central instructions must be implemented seriously, not in a perfunctory way. This work must not be done in a superficial way. We must not put forward an empty task and then forget about it. We must take action and score actual results." It is necessary to seriously implement the distribution policy so that the great majority of peasant households can increase their income. Indigenous policies which violate policy regulations of the party and state and encroach upon the peasants' interests must be abolished. Actions of indiscriminately beating, cursing, punishing, struggling against and taking things from the masses must be stopped and serious cases must be dealt with severely.

2. Persistently fight drought and wipe out insect pests. It is necessary to dam the rivers, dig wells and strengthen the management of existing water conservancy projects. All available machines and implements must be put to work. The departments concerned must do a good job of supplying material for antidrought work, including artificial rain making.

3. Strengthen crash reaping and sowing, improve the quality of harvesting and expand the area of double-crop late rice as much as possible.

4. Do a good job of tending the crops and taking action against insect pests.

5. Further strengthen leadership over fighting drought and insect pests and crash reaping and sowing. The time is pressing and the tasks are heavy. Leading cadres must continue to go to the frontline to investigate, study and struggle along with the masses. "All cadres and workers on the frontline of crash reaping and sowing must stay at their work posts. Those who have left them of their own accord must be educated and serious cases must be dealt with severely."

SHANGHAI HOLDS MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR CHEN TUNG-SHENG

CWG30620Y Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 30 Jul 78 BW

[Text] Comrade Chen Tung-sheng, former member of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee, director of the United Front Work Department of the municipal party committee and concurrently president of the Shanghai No 1 Medical College, vice chairman of the municipal CPPCC committee and deputy to the Third National People's Congress, a victim of prolonged and ruthless persecution by the gang of four and their followers, died in Shanghai on 26 January 1968 at the age of 62.

A memorial service for the placing of Comrade Chen Tung-sheng's ashes was held in Shanghai yesterday in order to reverse the verdict passed on him and clear his name. Wreaths were presented by Yeh Chien-ying, vice chairman of the CCP Central Committee and chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, and Teng Hsiao-ping, vice chairman of the CCP Central Committee and chairman of the CPPCC National Committee. Wreaths were also presented by Peng Z, Lu Cheng-nua, Huo Hsiang-chien and Long Jiang, members of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee; Tan Chen-lin, Chang Ping-cheng, Lin Cheng-hih, Chi Peng-fai and Hu Chuen-wen, vice chairmen of the NPC Standing Committee; Wang Chen and Ku Mu, vice premiers of the State Council; Ju Yu, responsible minister of the CCP Central Committee Military Commission; and Sung Jen-chang, Chen Ien-ping, Chih Liang, Chi Peng, Hu Tzu-an, and Jun I-jen, vice chairmen of the NPC National Committee. Wreaths were also presented by the CPPCC National Committee, the United Front Work Department of the CCP Central Committee, leading party and government organs at provincial, prefectural, municipal and country levels and leading cadres of the Shanghai municipal party and revolutionary committees.

Attending the ceremony were Peng Chung, third secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee; Wang I-ping and Han Che-i, secretaries of the Shanghai municipal party committee; Chao Hsing-chih and other responsible members of the municipal party and revolutionary committees, Shanghai Garrison Command and municipal CPPCC committee; and delegates of the Kiangsu Provincial CCP Committee, the Nanking municipal party committee, the Taichou municipal party committee and Nantung Prefecture. Also present at the ceremony were delegates from various fronts, friends of the late Comrade Cheng Tung-sheng, (Chang I-cheng), wife of Comrade Cheng Tung-sheng, and his relatives.

The ceremony was presided over by Comrade Wang I-ping, secretary of the municipal party committee and vice chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee. A memorial speech was given by Comrade Chao Hsing-chih, Standing Committee member of the municipal party committee and vice chairman of [words indistinct]. He said: A native of Yingshan County, Szechwan, Comrade Chen Tung-sheng participated in the revolution as a youth, and joined the Communist Youth League of China in 1924 and the Chinese Communist Party in 1926. In the past 40 years since his participation in the revolution, Comrade Chen Tung-sheng was loyal to the party and people, boundlessly loved our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao and was worthy of being called an excellent member of the Chinese Communist Party.

He said: Comrade Chen Tung-sheng dedicated his entire life to the revolution and the cause of communism. Motivated by their counterrevolutionary conspiracy to usurp party and state power, the heinous gang of four frenziedly advocated a counterrevolutionary political program and ruthlessly persecuted Comrade Chen Tung-sheng. They falsely charged him as a renegade and fake party member and used every possible way to torture him, both mentally and physically. Despite illness, Comrade Chen Tung-sheng upheld his principles and waged a struggle against these groundless charges until he died--a victim of persecution. Strongly enraged by the perverted actions of the gang of four, today we solemnly swear to exonerate Comrade Chen Tung-sheng and clear his name.

He concluded his speech by saying: In mourning over the death of Comrade Chen Tung-sheng, we must turn grief into strength, respond to the call of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee to carry the great struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four through to the end, closely follow Chairman Hua in launching a new Long March and strive together for new victory in grasping the key link and running the country well, in fulfilling the general task for the new period and in building a modern and powerful socialist country.

ROMANTIC COMEDY DRAWS FULL HOUSES IN SHANGHAI

OWO30752Y Peking NCNA in English 0743 GMT 3 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Shanghai, 3 Aug (HSINHUA)--A one-act comedy "Appointment" is drawing full houses in Shanghai, particularly young college and worker theatre-goers, attracted by the question it poses: What draws a young couple together in socialist China. The couple who find happiness meet by accident in a part where both had been stood up by their dates.

The hero is a promising young scientific researcher and the heroine is a librarian. As they chat, they discover each is serious about work and their desire to build up the country. Their respect for each other grows and love begins to stir in their hearts. Their original dates are presented as having their eye on income, position and good looks in seeking a mate. The youthful spirit of the four is handled with humor and a light touch.

The writer Sha Yeh-hsin said of the play that love and marriage are social events and the play helps people sort out their values and priorities.

SHANTUNG FIRST SECRETARY'S SPEECH AT NATIONAL FARM CONFERENCE

SK022328Y Tsinan Shantung Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 31 Jul 78 SK

["Excerpts" of speech by Pai Ju-ping, first secretary of Shantung Provincial CCP Committee, at National Conference on Farmland Capital Construction: "Unswervingly Learn From Tachai, Carry Out Farmland Capital Construction in a Big Way and Strive To Develop Agriculture at High Speed"--read by announcer]

[Text] Over the past few days at the conference, the participants from Shantung Province have studied related directives from Chairman Mao and Chairman Hua and the speech by Vice Chairman Li Hsien-nien. In light of the reality in Shantung, they have discussed their understandings, exposed contradictions, found out where they lagged behind and raised their ideological consciousness. In his remarks on farmland capital construction, Vice Chairman Li urged learning from Shantung Province. This is a spur to us. In fact, what we have done is not enough; there is still a long way to go in meeting the demands of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee. We still lag quite a long distance behind fraternal provinces, municipalities and prefectures, and there are really many defects and problems in our work. We feel that we have not done enough. All of us have made up our minds to commend achievements and correct mistakes so as to work better and more quickly from now on.

Since the collectivization of agriculture, agriculture and farmland capital construction in Shantung Province have substantially developed under the guidance of the great call to learn from Tachai in agriculture and the brilliant comments of great leader and teacher Chairman Mao on [words indistinct] transforming China in the spirit of the foolish old man who removed the mountain. A number of advanced models, such as (Chachungchia) brigade in Huang County, have appeared in our province.

From 1970 to 1975, implementing the spirit of the northern area agricultural conference, we began to take the right road in learning from Tachai. New successes were made in carrying out farmland capital construction in a big way and a number of models in breaking down the barriers in brigades and communes and adopting unified planning and county-wide management appeared. Since October 1975, implementing the important report by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, the important speech by Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping and the spirit of the First National Learn-From-Tachai Conference, we have raised our understanding and begun to run farmland capital construction as a great socialist undertaking.

Over these years, farmland capital construction has developed from a winter and spring task of the masses to a year-round task of the masses as well as specialized teams. Originally we handled one project at a time. But now we adopt unified planning and multi-purpose disposition in handling projects. [Words indistinct] co-operative farmland capital construction campaigns organized by prefectures, counties and communes in unified way are continuing to emerge. A number of areas in which large-scale, unified, planned construction projects are carried out have appeared in various localities. [words indistinct]

Since the smashing of the gang of four, Shantung Province has taken greater strides forward. In the last 3 years, we built 11,160,000 mou of farmland which gives stable and high yield despite long dry spells or too much rain; expanded irrigated acreage by 15,040,000 mou; and alleviated waterlogging conditions in 7,200,000 mou and alkaline conditions in 2,720,000 mou of farmland. From the founding of the country until end of 1977, Shantung Province has exploited and harnessed more than 30 large and medium rivers, built 175 large and medium reservoirs, 5,053 small reservoirs, [words indistinct], 22,039 drainage and irrigation stations, 692 irrigated areas of over 10,000 mou of farmland each and dug 450,000 motor driven wells.

These projects effected more than 64,000,000 mou of irrigated land--58 percent of the available farmland in our province. About 39,690,000 mou of farmland gives stable and high yield despite drought or waterlogging. This is 36 percent of the available farmland in our province.

Since the beginning of 1976, our province has suffered an unprecedented drought for 2 successive years. Because we persisted in learning from Tachai, carried out farmland capital construction in a big way and raised our ability to resist natural adversities, we have reaped bumper crops for 3 successive years. We have been sufficient in grain and food and made some contributions to the state. In this year's summer production, we triumphed over the drought and reaped a bumper harvest, greatly increasing production as compared with last year.

Though we have made some advances in agriculture and farmland capital construction, our speed has been slow and the situation in which the production of grain and other crops is low and uneven has not been improved.

Farmland capital construction has just started. Thoroughly remolding Shantung Province in accordance with the needs of agricultural modernization is a long-term and arduous task. It requires our continued and unswerving efforts for the next 3, 8 and 23 years.

Because next year is a crucial year for achieving great success in grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land, a great leap forward should be brought about in agricultural production. This requires large-scale farmland capital construction this winter and next spring. We are determined to make breakthroughs in building farmland which give stable and high yield despite drought and waterlogging, in digging machine driven wells, in completing (?operational systems), in managing, in tapping potential, in improving soil conditions and in increasing the utilization of land.

In order to meet the demands of these tasks, efforts should be made to solve the following problems well.

1. The problem of taking agriculture as the foundation.

Whether farmland capital construction can be vigorously carried out and agriculture can be quickly pushed forward depends on how we solve the problem of taking agriculture as the foundation. Shantung has a vast population but poor soil conditions. Doing a good job of agriculture and solving the problem of feeding the population are matters of great importance.

First of all, in past years our province has devoted much energy to grasping agriculture. Prefectural and county party committees have also basically grasped this work. In addition to the personal command of the first secretary, the provincial party committee has also assigned two party secretaries to grasp agriculture. Comrades of prefectural and county party committees have done a better job than the provincial party committee in this respect.

Secondly, the provincial party committee has grasped agriculture-oriented industry, established a number of support-agriculture key enterprises and run in a big way the five small industries producing chemical fertilizer, farm machinery cement, iron and steel and coal.

Third the provincial party committee has concentrated our province's local finance and foreign exchange mainly on developing agriculture and support-agriculture industries. And fourth, attention has been paid to controlling the increase in the non-agricultural population. This work has played a good role in lessening the burden on agriculture and insuring sufficient labor power on the forefront of agriculture.

2. The problem of understanding and resolve in carrying out farmland capital construction.

Chairman Hua pointed out that to build Tachai-type countries, it is necessary to consider farmland capital construction a great socialist cause. We understand that agriculture is the foundation of the national economy and that farmland capital construction is a basic yardstick of doing a good job with this foundation.

Taking a look at the situation in Shantung Province, we see that from the founding of the People's Republic to 1970, total annual grain output did not reach 30 billion catties. But in 1971 we broke this record and in 1975 it had a breakthrough of 40 billion catties. During the years of serious drought total annual grain output remained stable on the level of some 40 billion catties.

One important factor for increased annual grain output in our province is that we have carried out farmland capital construction. This has clearly shown that if we want to vigorously push agriculture forward we must carry out farmland capital construction in a big way and as soon as possible. However, in the beginning, many of our comrades failed to understand the importance of farmland capital construction. They lagged behind the masses. In view of this situation, we have organized cadres at all levels to repeatedly study the related directives of Chairman Mao, Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, visited Tachai and Hsiyang on many occasions, summed up our own positive and negative experiences, carried out rectification within the party, continuously raised the people's ideology and unified the people's thinking.

Tachai is a Red banner personally fostered by Chairman Mao. Premier Chou gave an elaborate summary of the fundamental experience of Tachai. Because Hsiyang learned from Tachai, it became a Tachai type county in 3 years. The Tachai experience blossomed and bore fruit throughout the county. Tachai and Hsiyang are our good (?models). Shantung Province has gained many valuable experiences from Tachai and Hsiyang, and has been greatly inspired and educated. We are greatly (encouraged) by their resolutions and aspirations to remake nature and their spirit of thoroughgoing revolution.

We have also combined emulation of Tachai and Hsiyang with the summing up and popularization of advanced models. We have successively popularized the experiences of such units as Yeh County, (Mengya) brigade, Hsihsia County and (Tsewohuo) commune in improving soil in harnessing rivers, and the experiences of Chining and Taian in carrying out cooperative construction campaigns among municipalities and counties.

With repeated study and practice, more and more comrades understand that if we want to fundamentally change the outlook of nature, we must put forth effort and carry out farmland capital construction in a big way. Carrying out farmland capital construction is a profound transformation full of acute struggles. We have encountered not only opposition and sabotage from class enemies, but also ideological resistance within the revolutionary contingents. Therefore, in the struggle to remake nature, efforts should be made to put politics in command, attach first importance to ideology and solve the problems within the party, especially problems concerning the consolidation of the ideology, understanding and resolve of the leadership of country party committees.

After this conference, we intend to carry out a discussion among leadership at all levels of the province--prefectures, counties and communes--centering on such questions as whether we should transform the land of Shantung which has an area of 155,000 square kilometers, and whether we should continuously carry out farmland capital construction in a big way. In the discussion we will get rid of our erroneous ideology. We will pay particular attention to getting rid of the ideology of small-scale peasant economy and the world outlook of being idlers and cowards. We will foster lofty ambitions to work for the great cause of socialism, take the initiative to learn from Tachai and be promoters in carrying out farmland capital construction.

3. The problem of formulating plans in carrying out farmland capital construction is that we should have good plans which are scientific and in conformity with objective reality, so that cadres and the masses will have a clearly defined goal to fight for, a prospect to encourage them and enthusiasm to work. Thus an area or a county or a commune will make overall arrangements and work out rational plans for multi-purpose utilization of mountains, rivers, farmlands, forests and roads and yield two-fold results with half the effort.

The primary task in successfully formulating plans is to conduct study and investigation and gain insight into the laws of nature. When mapping out plans, we should bear in mind the needs of agricultural modernization, proceed from reality and take measures which are suited to specific local conditions.

We urge all localities to define, on the basis of actual conditions, a major task to overcome and [words indistinct]. In general, in mountainous areas where water is in short supply, soil is not fertile and land is uneven, emphasis should be placed on deep plowing and the leveling of land, building large plots of terraced farmland, tapping water sources and bringing all farmland under irrigation as soon as possible. In foothills or plains where water and soil conditions are better, emphasis should be placed on building high-standard, garden-like farmland, bringing all farmland under irrigation and building farmland which will yield 1,000 catties per mou and [words indistinct] farmland. In plains irrigated by the Yellow River where drought and waterlogging occur frequently, soil tends to turn alkaline. Major rivers have been initially harnessed and emphasis should be placed on continuing key projects, harnessing small rivers, strictly controlling [words indistinct] water level and sinking more machine pumped wells, so that these plains will be capable of both irrigating and draining and giving high yield irrespective of drought or waterlogging. In waterlogging areas, emphasis should be placed on building platform and [terraced fields and planting paddy rice where water supply is ample. Even among areas included in the aforementioned categories, each will have different specifics and thus will require different measures for soil improvement and river harnessing.

In working out plans we should proceed from increasing production and income and achieve substantial results. This requires that we properly handle the following relationships:

A. The relationship between current production and long-term construction. Efforts should be made to base ourselves on current production while making long-term plans for construction. We should strive to carry out more farmland improvement projects while guaranteeing increases in current production and income.

B. The relationship between eating meat and gnawing bones. [as heard] Farmland improvement projects which are easily carried out should be done before difficult ones. Efforts should be made to insure that farmland improvement projects result in an increase in production in the same year they are completed.

C. The relationship between building new projects and carrying out supplementary projects. We should stress that [words indistinct] plans are formulated for major projects and supplementary projects. When major projects are completed, priority should be given to supplementary projects.

D. The relationship between soil improvement and river harnessing. Efforts should be made to carry out soil improvement and river harnessing at the same time, so that (?water supply will be ample and the land and rivers will be well utilized).

4. The problem of cooperative construction campaigns.

Comrade Hua Kuo-feng pointed out in his report to the First National Learn-From-Tachai Conference: "With large-scale farmland capital construction under way, there will be more and more inter-brigade and inter-commune projects. The brigades and communes must strengthen unified organization and leadership of these projects, practice mutual help and mutual benefit and coordinate their work." Following Chairman Hua's instruction, we have, over the past few years, summed up experiences in inter-brigade, inter-commune and inter-county cooperative construction campaigns and popularized these experiences throughout the province step by step. As has been proved in practice, there are many advantages in carrying out cooperative construction campaigns, especially large-scale ones."

A. We are able to tackle large areas based on the mountain and river system, handle a mountain, [words indistinct], a river and a piece of wasteland in a single effort and bring about a tremendous change in a year, 2 years or 3 years.

B. We are able to create new productive forces. We are able to form a powerful force, as if fighting an annihilating war, and to carry out farmland capital construction much more effectively and with better quality than before by combining isolated forces. We can deploy and allocate manpower and utilize machines in a unified way, concentrate competent and skillful workers where they are most needed, and give priority to major projects in utilizing funds and (materials).

C. We are able to blaze a new path for farm mechanization and particularly for utilization of large farm machines.

D. We are able to improve backward units.

E. We are able to temper our contingent, broaden the people's field of vision, and enable them to realize the superiority of people's communes being bigger in size and of a more developed socialist nature, see the prospects of socialist, large-scale agriculture, cherish the collective all the more and unswervingly take the socialist road.

5. The problem of combining mass movements with specialized teams. Over the past years, various localities of our province have persistently aroused the masses and vigorously carried out mass movements in building farmland improvement projects. When the masses were mobilized, they pooled their wisdom, work enthusiasm and creativity to form a tremendous force which is much greater than we expected. Following the development of farmland capital construction, large-scale projects increased and the quality, standards and technical requirements became higher and higher. Party committees at all levels have attached greater importance to the building of specialized teams varies from county to county. In general, a specialized team is composed of 65 percent of a county's total manpower. At times of peak demand, the number of people of counties and communes throughout the province participating in specialized contingents reached as much as 1.5 million, of whom 1 million worked on a perennial basis. Specialized teams are the key force and technical corps in the people's war of farmland capital construction. Generally speaking, before the busy season for farmland capital construction in winter and spring, they are engaged in preparations for construction campaigns such as [words indistinct] and building frames for projects. During the campaigns, they are engaged in a rush and hard battle, building bridges, [words indistinct] and water supply stations which are more difficult and require high technical skill. After the campaigns, they are engaged in supplementary projects to enable major and supplementary projects to operate as a complete system and yield benefits in the same year they are completed. These teams have played an important role in farmland capital construction. The masses say that farmland capital construction cannot be successfully carried out without them.

6. The problem of policies carrying out farmland capital construction campaigns, especially large-scale, cooperative ones, involves implementation of policies. A salient problem is that of burden and mutual benefit. We have made a rough (calculation) that in the past 3 years, more than two-thirds of the investment in farmland capital construction in Shantung Province was made by communes and brigades, and that the average annual grain consumption was 1.3 billion catties. Generally speaking, in the past few years we have built some farmland improvement projects and benefited from them. But we carried them out with difficulty. In many localities the masses tightened their belts to build farmland improvement projects. In places where farmland capital construction was carried out swiftly and vigorously, the people shouldered a still heavier burden. We have studied this problem many times and adopted the following measures: A) properly controlling the number of laborers participating in farmland capital construction; B) grasping mechanized operations in carrying out farmland capital construction; and C) vigorously developing commune- and brigade-run enterprises and diversified economy so as to solve the problem of shortages of funds for farmland capital construction and farm mechanization.

Over the past few years, we have scored some achievements in grasping and developing commune- and brigade-run enterprises and diversified economy. Localities where commune- and brigade-run enterprises and diversified economy have been run successfully have not only accumulated funds but also increased the commune members' income. As for the issue of mutual benefits, according to investigations in Yentai, Changwei, Taian and other prefectures, over the past few years about 10 to 40 percent of units did not benefit after 3 years' participation in the prefecture--county-commune cooperative construction campaign. Most units participating in this campaign kept accounts of the material resources and manpower they sank into the campaign and had methods for solving mutual benefit problems. Such units could be paid for their material resources and manpower and could solve mutual benefit problems within 2 or 3 or at most 5 years. But there were also a few units which had no public accounts nor methods for solving mutual-benefit problems. [Words indistinct] such units actually were engaging in egalitarianism and indiscriminate transfer of material resources and manpower.

Lately, party committees at various levels in our province have been implementing the experience of the Hsianghsiang County party committee of Honan Province in lightening peasants' burdens, and the important directives transmitted by the party Central Committee. They have investigated problems in regard to mutual benefits and increased burden on peasants in farmland capital construction, exposed contradictions and discussed and worked out measures to solve problems.

7. The problem of leadership. We emphasize that leading cadres should go to the forefront. Over the past few years, when winter or spring came various county and commune party committees transferred many comrades to work at construction sites, bringing about a situation in which secretaries at three levels went to work sites and cadres at various levels took the lead in labor. At various large-scale cooperative farmland capital construction projects throughout the province, on-the-spot guidance sections were established with secretaries in command and with clever and active comrades selected and formed into compact and competent groups. In addition to grasping political work and logistics at the construction sites, these groups concentrated their efforts on doing a good job in directing the work and controlling labor. [passage indistinct] This played an important role in raising efficiency and insuring the quality of projects. If a unit could do a good job of management, it would surely carry out cooperative construction campaigns with vigor and vitality and in a down-to-earth way. Though there were huge crowds of people at the construction sites, they worked in an orderly manner.

I. 4 Aug 78

G 11

PRC
EAST REGION

This National Conference on Farmland Capital Construction is another important gathering, following the Second National Learn-From-Tachai Conference on the agricultural front. After this conference, we should conscientiously relay and implement Vice Chairman Li's important speech and the spirit embodied in this conference, study the advanced experiences gained by Hunan, Shansi, Kiangsu, Szechwan and other fraternal provinces, municipalities and prefectures, start a large-scale mobilization throughout our entire province, bring into full play all workers, peasants, soldiers, students, intellectuals and businessmen and take exposure and criticism of the gang of four as they key link in unswervingly learning from Tachai, in resolutely implementing the policy of taking agriculture as the foundation, and in firmly carrying out farmland capital construction in a big way, so as to quicken the pace in developing agriculture and make due contributions to realizing the general task for the new period.

TSINAN PLA UNITS LEARN FROM LEI FENG, HARD-BONE 6TH COMPANY

SK031506 Tsinan Shantung Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 1 Aug 78 SK

[Excerpts] Since the beginning of this year, in accordance with the directives of Chairman Hua, the party Central Committee and the Military Commission of the party Central Committee, the broad masses of commanders and fighters of the Tsinan PLA units have continuously and deeply carried out mass movements to learn from Lei Feng, the Hard-Bone 6th Company and the 1st Aviation Division of the air force, thus causing a great change in the PLA units and effectively promoting the revolutionization and modernization of the PLA units. The deep-going development of the three study movements of the Tsinan PLA units has been made possible by the cadres and fighter's enhanced understanding of the great significance of these movements. They have deeply carried out study, explanation and criticism activities so as to study Chairman Mao's teaching of grasping model cases and emulating advanced models and study the relevant directives of Chairman Hua, Vice Chairman Yeh and of the Military Commission of the party Central Committee, to explain the importance of accelerating the revolutionization and modernization of our army, strengthening the building of grassroots units and of the party committees and to explain how Chairman Hua inherited Chairman Mao's behests and how he called for efforts to learn from Lei Feng, the Hard-Bone 6th Company and the 1st Aviation Division of the air force, to criticize Lin Biao and the gang of four for their crimes of opposing the emulation of Lei Feng and the Hard-Bone 6th Company and of undermining army building. These activities have made people further understand that Lei Feng, the Hard-Bone 6th Company and the 1st Aviation Division of the air force are the best models and examples for implementing Chairman Mao's line on army building, taking over and promoting the fine traditions of our army and have chartered an orientation for the building of our army. Under new historical conditions, the study of these three examples is a great arrangement for implementing various fighting tasks of grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order in the army and preparing for war.

In order to deeply carry out these three movements, party organizations at all levels of the Tsinan PLA units have sincerely implemented the directive of Chairman Hua and the Military Commission of the party Central Committee on consolidating the army, prepared for war, striven to do a good job of consolidating leading bodies at all levels and resolutely fostered vanguards to carry out these movements. In the first half of this year, 10 percent of the party committees of divisions and regiments and a great number of party branches of companies have been reorganized. This has provided a reliable organizational guarantee for deeply carrying out the three movements.

BRIEFS

ANHWEI DROUGHT--Since the beginning of this summer, the Anhwei Military District has issued instructions three times calling on its subordinate units to support the localities in fighting drought and reaping a bumper harvest. On 31 July, six leading comrades of the Military District went deep into PLA units and basic militia organizations to organize them to fight drought. Yu Kuang-mao, Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP committee and commander of the provincial Military District, went to Huainan and Pengpu to investigate the drought situation. (Liu Yao-chung), commissar of the provincial Military District, instructed the Anching Military Subdistrict and the Yuehhsi, Taihu, Huaining, Susung and Chienshan counties People's Armed Forces departments to immediately organize manpower and material resources to support the localities in fighting drought. (Tung Yu-hsiang), deputy commander of the provincial Military District; (Pu Han-chiang), deputy commissar; and (Tung Chan-chiang), chief of staff, labored along with the cadres and fighters in the suburbs of Hefei. [Hefei Anhwei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Jul 78 HK]

ANHWEI CROPS--Party committees at all levels in the various double-crop rice production areas in Anhwei have mobilized the masses to vigorously fight drought and to crash reap early rice and crash sow late rice. The 13 million mou of early rice in Anhwei have gradually ripened and harvest work was started during the first 10 days of July. By now, more than half of the early rice has been harvested. The progress of harvest work is quicker than that of the past few years. In crash reaping and sowing, leading comrades of party committees at all levels have gone deep down into the frontline to strengthen leadership. This year, early rice has ripened 5 to 7 days earlier than usual. [Hefei Anhwei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Jul 78 HK]

ANHWEI EXAMINATIONS--The 1978 Anhwei college and secondary vocational school entrance examinations were held from 20 to 22 July and from 25 to 26 July respectively. Nearly 200,000 youths from various localities in Anhwei took the unified college entrance examination and nearly 540,000 youths took the secondary vocational school entrance examination. (Hu Kai-ming), Standing Committee member of the Anhwei Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; (Li Kuang-chao), director of the Culture and Education Department of the provincial CCP committee; (Ming Ko-cheng), director of the Anhwei Education Bureau; and other leading comrades went to different examination centers in Hefei Municipality and Changfeng and Feihsi counties to inspect the work of conducting the examinations. Leading comrades of Hefei and Wuhu municipalities, Huishou, Anching, Chaohu and Luan prefectures and Feihsi County have also gone to various prefectural, municipal and county examination centers to inspect and guide the task and to assist in solving various problems. [Hefei Anhwei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Jul 78 HK]

FUKIEN SCIENCE CONFERENCE--On the evening of 6 July the Fukien Provincial Science and Technology Committee held a telephone conference of the provincial science and technology system. The conference further mobilized the leading cadres and science and technology workers on the provincial science and technology front to make good preparations and to greet the holding of the provincial science and technology conference with practical action. The conference demanded: 1) in connection with reality, all places and departments must penetratingly expose and criticize Lin Biao's and the gang of four's interference with and sabotage of the science and technology front, turn chaos into order and eliminate their remnant poison and influence; 2) in accordance with the plans for developing the national economy and with their own local resources and technical forces, all places must formulate plans for scientific and technological development; 3) in compliance with the spirit of the provincial CCP committee's circular, all places must set up prefectural, municipal and county science and technology management organizations and put them on a sound basis; and 4) all places must popularize science and technology and extensively unfold the mass movement of scientific experiment. [Fuzhou Fukien Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 29 Jul 78 HK]

I. 4 Aug 78

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

H 1

KWANGSI DAILY URGES FIGHT AGAINST CROP THREATENING DROUGHT

HK031119Y Nanning Kwangsi Chuang Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Aug 78 HK

[KWANGSI DAILY short commentary: "Fight Drought, Crash Transplant Rice Seedlings and Win Complete Victory in Crash Reaping and Sowing"--date not given]

[Excerpts] Since the last 10 days of June there has been little rainfall in Kueilin, Liuchou and Hochih prefectures and in some counties in Wuchou and Yulin prefectures. The drought is getting more and more serious, seriously threatening the transplanting of late rice seedlings. Many localities have made definite achievements in fighting drought and in crash transplanting rice seedlings. However, some cadres have lowered their vigilance. They believe that since it is now the rainy season, it is going to rain sooner or later and there is no need to fight drought. This is a very dangerous belief. Looking at the current situation, the drought in northwest Kwangsi has continued and there will be comparatively fewer typhoons which may bring abundant rainfall to southeast Kwangsi this year. According to meteorological forecasts, there will only be three. Moreover, since the recent typhoon did affect us, there has been hot and dry weather resulting in a drought. Judging from the past, there is generally more rainfall in Kwangsi during the first 6 months of each year and less rainfall in the second half of each year. Therefore, regardless of whether we consider the current situation or the past, we must base our efforts on having to fight natural disasters to reap a bumper harvest of late rice. We must fight drought when there is drought and guard against it when there is no drought so that we can remain invincible.

Various localities must pay attention to giving full play to the role of modern science and technology in fighting drought and carry out artificial rain-making activities in a big way. With organized efforts and plans, we must make use of antiaircraft guns and rockets to make rain. Those localities that really do not have water for fighting drought must take prompt measures to make two kinds of preparations and be ready to switch to sowing dryland grain crops. Those localities that are not affected by drought must also do a good job of various preparations to guard against drought. They must pay attention to conserving water and to using it reasonably and scientifically. In a word, we must firmly establish the thinking of "man is sure to conquer nature," do a good job of fighting the battle against drought and to crash transplant rice seedlings and protect sprouts, do everything possible to complete transplanting late rice seedlings before autumn begins [7 August] and struggle to reap a bumper harvest for the whole year.

HAINAN DAILY STRESSES FIGHT AGAINST DROUGHT

HK031133Y Haikow Hainan Island Regional Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 2 Aug 78 HK

[HAINAN DAILY reporter's commentary--title and date not given]

[Excerpts] Since the beginning of winter last year, the cadres and masses in Hainan have fervently responded to wise leader Chairman Hua's combat call to vigorously pursue farmland capital construction in winter and the following spring. They have taken exposing and criticizing the gang of four as the key link, modelled themselves on Tachai, undertaken farmland capital construction projects focusing on harnessing waters and fighting drought and scored definite achievements. The cadres and masses of Hainan have completed 14 million cubic meters of earth and stone work, an increase of 8.4 million cubic meters compared with the same period last year. They have enlarged the irrigated area by 96,500 mou and successfully irrigated 207,000 mou of fields. They have not only reaped a bumper winter potato harvest over 840,000 mou, but have also overcome a serious drought. As a result, the transplanting of early rice seedlings has surpassed the originally planned area and the cultivation of winter-sown crops has (?increased) by 720,000 mou as compared with last year.

Party committees at all levels have grasped strengthening the (?management) of water conservancy projects and developing water conservancy construction as important measures for fighting drought to reap a bumper harvest. The irrigated areas [words indistinct] building and maintenance of ditches and channels. They have completed various kinds of ditches and channels with a total length of 5,000 kilometers. On this basis, they have also done a good job in various tasks involving the management and consumption of water. There are 38 large and medium reservoirs and 9 small reservoirs which have effectively (?implemented) the water consumption system of making preliminary distribution of water and charging according to the volume of consumption, and of remunerating people for whatever is saved and making people pay for any waste.

At the same time, they have done a lot of work to dam rivers to conserve surface water. The region has dammed rivers at 13,120 sites and the irrigated area has reached 440,000 mou. Various localities along the coast in Chiungshan and Wanning counties and other localities where there are conditions for sinking wells have taken such measures as are suitable to local conditions and have sunk wells, making full use of underground water.

CORRECTION TO KWANGSI NITROGENOUS FERTILIZERS BRIEF

The following correction is to the brief entitled "Kwangsi Nitrogenous Fertilizers," published in the 21 July People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT. Page H 8, the first sentence of this brief should read: By the end of June, Kwangsi had overfulfilled the 6-month plan for nitrogenous fertilizer production....

BRIEFS

HUNAN FARM MECHANIZATION--Statistics from 13 prefectures, municipalities and districts in Hunan indicate that 16.6 million mou of farmland were plowed by machines during spring farming, an increase of 5 million mou over the corresponding period of last year. The level of mechanization throughout the province has increased from 22.4 percent last year to 32 percent this year. In the first half of this year, the production of agricultural machinery greatly increased and quality improved. By the end of June, the production of Tungfanghung model 30 tractors had fulfilled 51.8 percent of the year's plan, an increase of 177 percent over the corresponding period of last year. Production of hand-guided tractors also increased by 25 percent over the corresponding period of last year. Motive power for agriculture use and the production of parts for tractors and diesel engines also increased by 39.8 percent and 18.8 percent respectively. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Aug 78 HK]

HUPEH DROUGHT--The party organizations at all levels in Chingchou Prefecture have whipped up an upsurge in fighting drought and crash reaping and sowing. The Hupeh Provincial CCP Committee has been very concerned about the struggle against drought in Chingchou Prefecture. Comrade Chen Pi-hsien, second secretary of the Hupeh Provincial CCP Committee, Comrade (Jen Chung-lin), deputy secretary of the provincial CCP committee, and others have recently gone to Chingchou Prefecture. They have personally gone to the frontline of fighting drought and conducted investigations and study to assist in solving various problems in this struggle. They have gone to Shashih Municipality and Mienyang, Hungku, Chienli, Chiangling, Chienchiang, Tiermen, Chingshan, Chunghsiang and Chingmen counties to inspect the drought situation. They listened to reports by leading comrades of county and municipal CCP committees, held discussions with the masses and gave important instructions on the current struggle. Cadres and masses in Chingchou Prefecture have successfully resisted spring drought and reaped a bumper summer grain harvest. Total yield increased by more than 50 percent as compared with last year, surpassing the highest historical level. They have also reaped a bumper early rice harvest. Since the last 10 days of June, there has been persistent hot and windy weather and some 12 million mou of fields in the prefecture have been affected by drought. At present, the prefecture has mobilized pumping machines totaling 770,000 horse-power and motors totaling 83,000 kilowatts to fight drought. [Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Jul 78 HK]

1. 4 Aug 78

13

PRC

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUPEH AGRICULTURE--Leading cadres at all levels in Hupeh have gone down to the front-line of agriculture and led commune members to fight drought and to crash reap and sow. In the first 6 months this year, rainfall in Hupeh was 10 to 25 percent less than normal. Many of the crops in Hupeh have been affected by the drought. In order to reap a bumper harvest, the Hupeh Provincial CCP Committee has held a provincial telephone conference and issued a circular to mobilize the party organizations at all levels and commune members to fight drought and to do a good job of crash reaping and sowing. Recently, Comrade Chen Pi-hsien, second secretary of the provincial CCP committee, and several secretaries and deputy secretaries of the provincial CCP committee have gone down to Chingchou, Hsiangyang, Huangkang, Hsiaokan and Ichang prefectures to conduct investigations and study and to organize struggles against drought and to crash reap and sow. Commune members in Hupeh have mobilized diesel engines totalling 2.03 million horse-power, electric motors totalling 520,000 kilowatts and 140,000 water wheels to vigorously fight drought and crash reap and sow. [Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Jul 78 HK]

KWANGTUNG MILITARY DISTRICT EDUCATION WORK--The PLA units under the Kwangtung Provincial Military District have attached importance to conducting education in supporting the government and cherishing people. Over 1,300 cadres have been transferred this year to join rural work groups which have been organized by local party committees. In the first half of this year, the provincial military district and various military sub-districts sent over 4,400 people to publicize the line of the 11th party congress, the spirit of the Fifth NPC, the general task for the new period and the new construction in the rural areas. They helped local areas run 2,125 political evening school classes and helped commune members study culture and agricultural science. Various units under the provincial military district have supported local areas by donating over 100,000 workdays by the end of June. Various units under the provincial military district have properly handled existing problems by sending 51 medical groups this year to serve the masses and over 200 discipline inspection groups to seek opinions of local units and communes. [Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 25 Jul 78 HK]

CANTON OVERSEAS REMITTANCES POLICY--As of 1 August, remittances from Overseas Chinese can again be exchanged in Canton for commodity goods. These services were suspended for 12 years. The goods will be supplied according to the stipulations of the remittance certificates issued by the people's banks. A certificate will be valid for 1 year and can only be used in the municipality where it is issued. The goods include edible oil, sugar, rice, products processed from rice, subsidiary foodstuffs, cotton cloth and various daily-used industrial products. Besides reopening the three commodity shops, there will be four additional supply points for grain and edible oil and 39 points for daily sundries and subsidiary foodstuffs. [Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 30 Jul 78 HK]

I. 4 Aug 78

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
SOUTHWEST REGION

J 1

SZECHWAN PEASANTS SUPPORT COLLEGE ENROLLMENT EXAMS

OW030746Y Peking NENA in English 0703 GMT 3 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Chengtu, 3 Aug (HSINHUA)--Peasants in Tzuyang County, Szechwan Province, told a HSINHUA correspondent that they like the new college enrollment exams. Of the county's 293 young people enrolled by universities last year, 43.7 percent or 128 were peasants' children, 21.5 percent or 63 entrants were children of cadres and intellectuals, 22 were from workers families (the county has only a small industry), 75 were children of other labouring people and five were of exploiting class origin.

Two years ago, a total of only 50 young people in the county were enrolled in a year through "recommendation" without testing their educational level. The number and make-up of the list of candidates were simply determined by the authorities.

Peasant Li Kuo-ching of Fuchia commune was happy because his son did well in the college entrance exams for the 1977 school year and was enrolled by a key university. Li Kuo-ching said: "The reform of the college enrollment system by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee has helped qualified children of ordinary peasants like me to get into university." Li Kuo-ching's son was an excellent student in middle school and was active in labour and other work in the countryside after graduation. The local peasants made two attempts to get him into university by recommendation, but failed both times.

Commenting on the system of college enrollment through "recommendation" that came in under the gang of four, Tzuyang peasants point out that it was exploited by gang followers who abused their authority to nominate not for competence but for their family or political connections. This practice of "back-door benefits" helped line up supporters for the gang's intrigues but shut out great numbers of outstanding peasant youth from the universities. That is why the peasants have expressed satisfaction recently at the disciplinary measures announced against some leading cadres for malpractices during last year's college entrance exams. This year, detailed results of each applicant's college entrance exam are to be made known to the public in a further guarantee against corruption and nepotism. The county's middle school teachers report that students study harder now, and the influence of gang propaganda against socialist formal education is waning.

Conditions are of course still better in city schools than in rural schools and therefore children of workers, cadres and intellectuals are likely to be more competent in college entrance exams for the time being. Tzuyang peasant educators point out that the way to narrow the gap is to raise the level of primary and secondary education in the rural areas. The county's education department, responding to the peasants' appeal, has decided to extend the county's seven-year school system to eight years and create better conditions for raising the level of education.

TIBET FINANCE-TRADE CONFERENCE CONCLUDES IN LHASA

OW031056Y Lhasa Tibet Regional Service in Mandarin 1500 GMT 29 Jul 78 OW

[Excerpts] The Tibetan regional conference of financial and trade departments on learning from Tachang and Tachai ended victoriously, after 12 days of meetings, on the afternoon of 28 July.

I. 4 Aug 78

J 2

PLA
SOUTHWEST REGION

Attending the closing ceremony were Tibetan regional and Lhasa municipal party, government and military comrades Tien Pao, Kuo Hsi-lan, (Haieh Ching-liu), Je Ti, Niu Jui-chou, Lo-sang-tzu-cheng, Chiao Chia-hsin, Chang Kuei-sen and Lo Ming. Responsible comrades of all Tibetan regional departments concerned also attended. Niu Jui-chou, vice chairman of the Tibetan Regional Revolutionary Committee presided over the closing ceremony. Chiao Chia-hsin, vice chairman of the Tibetan Regional Revolutionary Committee, tendered a closing speech. Amid thunderous applause, the conference passed resolution to financial and trade workers throughout the autonomous region.

TIBET'S PLA ANNIVERSARY MEETING CALLS FOR SUPPORT OF ARMY

OW032020Y Lhasa Tibet Regional Service in Mandarin 1500 GMT 30 Jul 78 OW

[Text] In commemoration of the 51st anniversary of the founding of the Chinese PLA, the Tibet regional and Lhasa municipal revolutionary committees on 29 July held a discussion meeting on supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to the families of soldiers. Attending the meeting were responsible comrades of the Tibet regional party, government and military organizations and of Lhasa Municipality Tien Pao, Hsi Chin-wu, Je Ti, Chen Cho, Niu Jui-chou, Lo-sang-tzu-cheng, Chiao Chia-hsin, Sun Yu-shan, Kai Yu-hsien, (Chou Hua), Chang Kuei-sen, Kao Feng-shan and Lo Ming. Pa-pa-la Ko-lieh-lang-chieh, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee and vice chairman of the CPPCC Tibet Regional Committee, and Te-ko Ko-sang-wang-tui, vice chairman of the CPPCC Tibet Regional Committee, attended the meeting. Responsible comrades of Tibet regional sections, offices, committees, divisions and bureaus, federation of trade unions, CYL Committee and Women's Federation, as well as of the Poor-and-Lower-Middle Peasants Association, attended the meeting. Also attending the meeting were responsible comrades and representatives of the General Staff, political and logistics departments of the Tibet Military District and of the PLA units stationed in Lhasa. The meeting was permeated with a warm atmosphere of unity characterized by the army cherishing the people and the people supporting the army. Gathered together, they happily talked about the excellent situation of grasping the key link and running the country and the army well and of Tibet's revolution and construction. They happily recalled the tremendous contributions that they, united as one, had made in building up and defending the frontiers and the profound friendship they had forged in the course of their common struggle. Comrade Tien Pao, secretary of the Tibet Regional CCP Committee and vice chairman of the Tibet Regional Revolutionary Committee, spoke at the meeting. He said: The 51st anniversary of the founding of the Chinese PLA is approaching. The PLA has made outstanding contributions to Tibet's revolution and construction ever since the day it entered Tibet. The relationships between army and people and army and government have always been very close. We should carry forward this glorious revolutionary tradition without fail. So long as the army and the people are united, we can certainly overcome all kinds of difficulties. We should continue to expose and criticize the gang of four's crimes in undermining army-people and army-government unity, further cement our unity and strive to contribute more toward realizing the four modernizations before the end of this century. The discussion meeting was followed by a showing of movies.

AN PING-SHENG SPEAKS AT YUNNAN RALLY ON HSIANGHSIANG EXPERIENCE

HK050910Y Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Jul 78 HK

[Excerpts] In order to further implement the experiences of Hunan Province's Hsianghsiang County CCP Committee in seriously implementing the party's policies and reducing the irrational burdens on the peasants, which were circulated by the party Central Committee along with the important instructions of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, the Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee held a provincial broadcast rally on 29 July attended by cadres at all levels throughout the province.

Responsible comrades of the provincial CCP Committee and of many party committees at prefectural, municipal and county levels personally went to communes and brigades to publicize and implement the experiences and the instructions. They publicized the documents of the central authorities, extensively listened to the opinions of the masses and conducted investigations and studies. In accordance with the spirit of the documents and in connection with reality, they and the masses exposed various serious problems of increasing the irrational burdens on the peasants. They dealt with each case on its own merits, adopted effective measures and resolutely implemented the documents, thus greatly mobilizing the enthusiasm of the masses and promoting the excellent situation in revolution and production.

Attending the rally were An Ping-sheng, Chang Chih-hsiu, Chao Tseng-i, Hsueh Tao, Li Ko-chung, Liang Wen-ying, Chao Hsueh-chuan, (Li Yuan), Sun Kan-ching and Shih Ching-pan, leading comrades of the Yunnan provincial CCP and revolutionary committees and the Kunming PLA units. Over 1.66 million people attended the rally including cadres of all prefectures, municipalities, counties, communes, production brigades and production teams; cadres of party and government organs of all provincial departments, committees, offices and bureaus; cadres of work groups for learning from Tachai in agriculture and from Taching in industry; cadres of all factories, mines and enterprises throughout the province; cadres at or above regiment level of the PLA units stationed in Yunnan; and cadres of the provincial Military District, the Military Subdistricts and the People's Armed Forces departments.

The rally was presided over by Comrade Chang Chih-hsiu, secretary of the Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee, vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and deputy commander of the Kunming PLA units. Speaking at the rally were (Kao Shih-liang), secretary of the Chuhsiang County CCP Committee; (Yang Hsin-min), member of (Pui) commune's (Hsinhua) brigade party branch in Tali County; and (Tang Hua-yung), member of (Chingchung) commune's (Chungho) brigade party branch in Huitse County. They exchanged their experiences in studying, publicizing, and implementing the important instructions of the central authorities and the Hsianghsiang experience and talked about their experiences in striving to reduce the irrational burdens on the peasants. Comrade An Ping-sheng, first secretary of the Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee, chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and first political commissar of the Kunming PLA units, delivered an important speech at the rally. Comrade An Ping-sheng stressed: In implementing the Hsianghsiang experience and the important instructions of the central authorities, actively trying in every possible way to implement and fulfill the party's policies together with the masses is a very important issue. This is also an issue of reviving and carrying forward our party's fine tradition and style, i.e., deeds must conform with words and the theory and practice must be integrated. When the four pests ran amuck, the gang of four and their followers seriously disrupted our party's fine tradition and style of matching deeds with words and of integrating theory with practice. Due to their pernicious influence, some of our comrades mistakenly believed that making revolution was nothing but empty talk. They felt that leading cadres were either responsible for reading the party's documents aloud to the masses or were responsible for writing and praising some meaningless circulars that would not be implemented. They held that in doing these things they had fulfilled the revolutionary tasks. Now is the time to completely discard this disgusting and detrimental work style. The virtue that is seen in the speeches by the three comrades is that they took practical actions to eradicate the gang of four's pernicious influence and to revive and carry forward our party's fine tradition and style.

After analyzing this province's situation in implementing the Hsianghsiang experience and the central authorities' important instructions, Comrade An Ping-sheng said: Party committees at all levels, basic-level party organizations, party, government, army and people's organs and all trades and professions must do well in conscientiously studying the documents of the central authorities. Those who take the view that implementing the Hsianghsiang experience is only aimed at solving rural problems and does not seem to concern industry, communications, planning, finance, trade, culture, education, public health, physical culture, the economy, the party and the masses are wrong.

This kind of view does not tally with the facts. The party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua circulated the Hsianghsiang experience and issued important instructions. These are major measures adopted by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee. These measures concern the issues of consolidating the collective economy of the people's communes, of strengthening the worker-peasant alliance, of mobilizing the enthusiasm of hundreds of millions of peasants and of speedily developing the socialist agriculture.

These measures are powerful spurs to successfully promoting the work of all trades and professions and are also powerful ideological weapons for reaping a bumper harvest this year. Therefore, leading organs at all levels and particularly leading comrades must conscientiously study the documents of the central authorities. They must take exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link, bravely mobilize the masses, bring democracy into full play, allow the masses to fully speak their minds and rely on the masses to implement the party's policies and to solve the existing problems. Party committees at all levels must tangibly strengthen leadership. With regard to those units which have serious problems, it is imperative to send people to help them to strengthen leadership. All the departments, committees, offices, bureaus, enterprises, factories and mines at provincial, prefectural, municipal and county levels must send people to the rural areas to listen to the opinions of the poor and lower-middle peasants and the masses of commune members. They should then convey the opinions to all their cadres, staff and workers and organize discussions so as to improve their respective work.

We must modestly listen to the opinions of the masses and gather together the correct opinions of the masses. Though some opinions expressed by the masses are wrong, we must correctly handle them and must not retaliate against those who expressed their opinions. With regard to those who have retaliated against people who expressed opinions, we must seriously deal with them according to party discipline and state law.

Most basic-level cadres in this province are good or comparatively good. They are willing to run matters according to the party's policies. However, there are a few people who have some misgivings after hearing about the documents of the central authorities. This is understandable because, to various degrees, they suffer from the "four confusions". The provincial CCP Committee thinks that it is necessary to advise these comrades to pull themselves together. If they have made mistakes, they should voluntarily conduct self-criticism before the masses. They should repay what should be repaid so as to win the people's forgiveness and understanding, implement the party's policies and continue making revolution together with the people. We must deal blows at those new and old bourgeois elements who are hostile toward the people and who have committed every evil. If we do not deal blows at them, we cannot eliminate the indignation of the people and the people will be unhappy. Comrade An Ping-sheng noted: In accordance with the spirit of the central authorities' documents and in connection with this province's practical situation, the provincial CCP Committee held that the following tasks can and should be actively arranged for, implemented and fulfilled:

- 1 We must resolutely deal blows at those class enemies who, with the support of the gang of four, ferociously disrupted socialist public ownership and the people's communes. We must resolutely deal blows at those embezzlers, grafters and profiteers who appropriated a huge amount of the fruits of the working people. At present, we must bravely mobilize the masses to fully expose these people. At the same time, we must get a still firmer grip on examining and handling those cases that have been exposed. We must resolutely recover graft and stolen articles. Economic restitution must not be handled in an off-handed way. It is imperative to handle those people who committed serious offences according to party discipline and state law. With regard to those embezzlers, grafters and profiteers who have made relatively good self-criticism and have won people's agreement they can be allowed to delay their restitution date for a year.

1. 4 Aug 78

J 5

PRC
SOUTHWEST REGION

2. In accordance with the size of the production brigade, only three to five cadres of the brigade can receive fixed subsidized work points.

3. Continue to do well in grasping work of making restitution for overdrafts. Party members, state cadres, workers and staff must take the lead in making restitution for overdrafts so as to maintain the initiative and have the right to speak. We must fully mobilize the masses, mobilize public opinion and do well in conducting ideological work for a few people. We must basically solve this problem throughout the province through this year's summer harvest preliminary distribution and the year-end distribution.

4. This province's commune-run and brigade-run enterprises are insufficient. We must greatly develop these enterprises. However, we must resolutely redress the phenomenon of acting counter to policies. Redressing mistakes is aimed at greatly developing these enterprises in a still better way. We must rectify the existing commune-run and brigade-run enterprises. We must oppose capitalist tendencies, persistently follow the socialist road, improve management and increase profits.

5. We must view farmland capital construction as a great socialist cause. In undertaking farmland capital construction in a big way, we must bring the communist style into full play and implement the principle of voluntary exchange of equal values on reciprocal terms. We must oppose egalitarianism and indiscriminate transfer of manpower, land, draught animals, farm tools, funds, etc., in order to energetically engage in farmland capital construction in a still better way.

6. All the nonproductive construction that is being done without the approval of the state should be stopped immediately. Rural labor forces that have been transferred for this construction must be transferred back to the frontline of agricultural production within a definite time period.

7. All the rural personnel who have been arbitrarily hired without the approval of the labor departments must be immediately screened out and transferred back to the frontline of agricultural production. Units which truly need temporary workers must act according to state regulations and have the labor departments' approval. Separate arrangements will be made for these units.

8. All the collective arable land that has been occupied without approval and without going through proper procedures must be returned to the production teams concerned.

9. Strictly check the chaotic phenomena of arbitrarily exacting grain, money and materials from production teams. Production teams only have to guarantee the fulfillment of the State Council's and the provincial revolutionary committee's tasks, including the tasks of the revolutionary committees at prefectural, municipal and county levels which are assigned to production teams according to the State Council's and the provincial revolutionary committee's instructions. No other unit or department is allowed to arbitrarily exact grain, money, pigs, poultry, eggs, bricks, tiles and materials from production teams. Production teams have the right to withhold these arbitrary exactions. From now on, we must resolutely handle any of these illegal exactions in a timely way and according to law.

10. Starting on 1 August this year, when selling chemical fertilizer, including nitrogenous fertilizer and phosphate fertilizer, to the masses, commerce departments must weigh the fertilizer in the presence of the masses and quickly make up for any deficiency. Commerce departments have the right to refuse purchasing those chemical fertilizers produced by industrial departments which are below the quality and packing quantity prescribed by the state. Industrial departments must exercise strict control over the system for testing the quality and packing quantity of their products.

11. With regard to farm machines sold to the masses of peasants, it is imperative to resolutely implement the system of guaranteeing repairs, refunds or exchanges if a farm machine is found to be defective. It is imperative to conduct this work according to the notice jointly issued by the State Council's First Ministry of Machine Building and the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry on 30 May 1978 on publicizing the methods of guaranteeing repairs, refunds or exchanges if merchandise is defective. From now on, any product which is below the quality and quantity standards must not be allowed to leave factories.

12. Commerce departments in some areas have violated the policies of the party and the state and arbitrarily formulated indigenous policies which encroach upon the interests of the masses. All these indigenous policies must be abolished. From now on, in purchasing agricultural and subsidiary products, prices must be set according to market prices. Good prices must be set for products of good quality. It is forbidden to hold down grades and prices. It is imperative to resolutely implement the state's unified policies. It is forbidden to arbitrarily impose additional conditions or to exact things from the peasants under all sorts of pretexts. Party committees at all levels and party organizations of commerce departments must educate their staff and workers so as to foster the thinking of taking agriculture as the foundation. It is imperative to seriously handle those people who have refused to correct their mistakes after repeated education and who have continued to make mistakes.

13. We must energetically and publicly commend those tractor drivers, automobile drivers, water conservancy technicians, electricians and film projectionists who decline gifts and invitations to dinners, do not engage in extravagant eating and drinking, do not arbitrarily exact things from the peasants, wholeheartedly serve collective production, are good in politics and ideology and behave well in work.

14. It is correct for the poor and lower-middle peasants to manage rural schools. However, they must not divorce themselves from their work in an attempt to stay in rural schools. Urban workers' propaganda groups stationed in schools have already been abolished according to the central authorities' regulations. A few rural areas still have propaganda groups in schools. We now declare that it is imperative to remove all those poor and lower-middle peasants who have divorced themselves from their work and stayed in schools. They should return to their respective production teams and participate in agricultural production so as to make contributions to speedily developing socialist agriculture.

With regard to the above-mentioned 14 concrete policy tasks, the provincial CCP Committee holds that on the basis of doing well in various ideological work, it is imperative that they be seriously and actively arranged for, implemented and fulfilled. We must do well in the preliminary distribution of the summer harvest. This province has reaped a bumper harvest of winter crops this year. It is estimated that the output of winter crops will increase by over 10 percent as compared with last year. The output of early rice will also increase by over 10 percent as compared with last year. This province is currently reaping early potatoes. The output of early potatoes will increase to a greater extent. Therefore, this year's summer harvest preliminary distribution must be conducted in accordance with the principle of paying equal attention to the interests of the state, the collective and the individual. We must guarantee to fulfill the requisition tasks as assigned by the state. We must also try in every possible way to guarantee that over 95 percent of the commune members will receive more income. The key to achieving these things lies in resolutely implementing the prescriptions of the central authorities' documents, in studying the methods of Hsianghsiang County, in being very careful in reckoning and in reducing various irrational expenditures. Let us rally around the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, lead the people throughout the province to continue the triumphant advance and make new contributions to realizing the line of the 11th party congress and the general task for the new period as put forward by the Fifth NPC.

BRIEFS

KWEICHOW IMPLEMENTS PLA CONFERENCE SPIRIT--The Kweichow Provincial Military District's party committees and political organs at all levels have conscientiously conveyed, studied and implemented the spirit of the All-Army Political Work Conference. After attending the All-Army Political Work Conference, Comrade (Chang Pu), director of the Political Department of the provincial Military District, conveyed the basic spirit of the conference to the Military District CCP Committee. Comrade Chang Chung, secretary of the provincial military district CCP committee and commander of the military district, personally presided over a party committee meeting on studying issues concerning the implementation of the spirit of the conference. In implementing the spirit of the conference, the party committees have deeply exposed and criticized the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four. (Tuan Chih-chung) and (Li Ming), deputy political commissars of the provincial military district, personally helped the district's Political Department to rectify political organs at all levels from mid-June to late June. [Kweiyang Kweichow Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Jul 78 HK]

KWEICHOW ARMY-MILITIA RALLY--The Kweichow Provincial Military District recently held an army-militia rally in connection with the 1978 demonstrations of and competitions in military skills. The rally fostered and commended the advanced and exchanged experiences in military skills. Over 1,100 army cadres, fighters and militiamen attended the rally. The demonstrations and competitions comprised 86 categories. Most of the categories fall within the scope of the basic drills of the army and the militia. [Kweiyang Kweichow Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Jul 78 HK]

SZECHWAN DISEASE, INSECTS TROUBLE--The Szechwan Provincial Revolutionary Committee issued an urgent circular on 25 July calling on the province to combat plant diseases and insect pests in order to reap a bumper autumn harvest. The circular said it is necessary to mobilize the masses to make great efforts in this work during the next 2 weeks, which is the key growth period of the autumn crops. All places must investigate the situation of local diseases and pests and take appropriate action. Departments concerned should provide full support. Timely loans should be provided to communes and brigades in difficulty to enable them to buy agricultural chemicals and equipment. [Chengtu Szechwan Provincial Service in Szechwan Dialect 1300 GMT 29 Jul 78 HK]

KUNMING PUBLIC REVENUE--Kunming Municipality has fulfilled 53.1 percent of the annual state public revenue plan in the first half of this year, a 99 percent increase as compared with the same period of last year. This is a record. The municipality has fulfilled 51.6 percent of its annual plan for total value of industrial output of municipal enterprises in the first half of this year. [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Jul 78 HK]

KUNMING PLA TACHING CONFERENCE--The Kunming PLA units recently held a conference on learning from Taching in industry. Since the beginning of this year, all the factories subordinate to the Kunming PLA units have overfulfilled the various production quotas ahead of schedule. Total value of industrial output increased by 22.6 percent as compared with last year, surpassing the best historical level. In the first 6 months of this year, all the factories fulfilled more than half of the annual plans, recording an increase of 25 percent as compared with the same period last year. At present, four factories have been built into Taching-type enterprises. [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1330 GMT 28 Jul 78 HK]

I. 4 Aug 78

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
NORTH REGION

K 1

INNER MONGOLIA HOLDS JUDICIAL WORK CONFERENCE

OWO31921Y Huhehot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Jul 78 OW

[Excerpts] The ninth regional judicial work conference was held recently in Huhehot. Attending the conference were more than 300 people including representatives of people's courts of various leagues, municipalities, banners, counties and districts and of departments concerned of the region. The responsible comrades of the judicial leading group of the regional CCP committee and the regional people's procuratorate attended the conference. Comrade (Yang Ta-jen), presiding judge of the Criminal Tribunal of the Supreme People's Court attended and gave guidance at the conference. The conference transmitted the guidelines of the Eighth National People's Judicial Work Conference. In line with the actual situation on the region's judicial front, the participants penetratingly exposed and criticized the counterrevolutionary crimes committed by Lin Biao, the gang of four and their followers in Inner Mongolia in reversing the relationship of the people to the enemy, directing their spearhead of attack at the party and smashing the judicial system. Through discussion, the participants have further distinguished right from wrong, studied measures on implementing instructions issued by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee on studying, publicizing and implementing the new constitution and on strengthening the socialist legal system, and decided on the goals of judicial work in the autonomous region for the new period. Comrade Wang To, secretary of the Inner Mongolia Regional CCP Committee and vice chairman of the Inner Mongolia Regional Revolutionary Committee, attended and spoke at the conference. Comrade Meng Chi, vice chairman of the judicial leading group of the regional CCP committee, also spoke at the conference. Comrade Li Wen-ching, president of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Regional Higher People's Court, made a report at the conference, entitled, "Conscientiously Implement the Guidelines of the Eighth National People's Judicial Work Conference and Strive To Do a Good Job in Carrying Out People's Judicial Work in the Autonomous Region. The conference pointed out that the main tasks of the people's judicial work in the autonomous region are to hold aloft the great banner of Chairman Mao, adhere to the line of the 11th national congress of the party, implement the guidelines of the Eighth National People's Judicial Work Conference under the direct leadership of the regional CCP committee and the Supreme People's Court, take the exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link, vigorously consolidate and build up leading bodies of people's courts at various levels and contingents of judicial workers, resolutely repulse the sabotage by a handful of class enemies, seriously and properly handle contradictions among the people, strengthen propaganda work for the enforcement of the socialist legal system, firmly implement the new constitution, quickly improve the people's judicial work in the autonomous region and work hard to grasp the key link and run the country well, bring about marked results in 3 years, fulfill the general task for the new period and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

CNA REPORTS HUA-TENG STRUGGLE ESCALATING

OWO30253Y Taipei CNA in English 0230 GMT 3 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Taipei, 3 Aug (CNA)--Power struggle between Teng Hsiao-ping and Hua Kuo-feng is escalating, an expert on Chinese communist affairs said Wednesday. The fierce power struggle was revealed in a big character wall poster, appearing on the campus of "Peking Middle School No 6" on June 27 in Peiping. Some senior "party cadres" were trying to force "Chairman" Hua Kuo-feng to resign so as to realize their plot of restoration of capitalism, intelligence reports from the Chinese mainland quoted the poster as saying. The poster also indicated that the purge of Hsieh Hsuen-kung, former "first secretary of the Tientsin Municipal Party Committee," was an injustice. Hsieh, a supporter of the gang of four, was arrested on June 14.

HARBIN REVERSES VERDICT ON PUBLIC SECURITY BUREAU

0W0317577 Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Jul 78 OW

[Excerpts] The Harbin Municipal CCP Committee held a solemn meeting on 26 July at the provincial exhibition hall theater on reversing the wrong verdict that the Harbin Municipal Public Security Bureau was a branch office of foreign espionage organs. Attending the meeting were 6,000 people, including Li Chien-pai, secretary of the Heilungkiang Provincial CCP Committee, first secretary of the Harbin Municipal CCP Committee and chairman of the Harbin Municipal Revolutionary Committee; Wen Min-sheng, second secretary of the Harbin Municipal CCP Committee and vice chairman of the Harbin Municipal Revolutionary Committee; Liang Yen-te, deputy secretary of the Harbin Municipal CCP Committee; comrades of the provincial Public Security Bureau, the provincial law court and the provincial Procurator's Office; responsible comrades of the offices directly under the municipal authorities, all municipal committees, offices, districts and bureaus, and all municipal mass organizations; public security and judicial cadres; cadres of the Harbin municipal CCP and revolutionary committees' office; victims and representatives of victims' families. With the greatest proletarian indignation, (Chang Ko-ping), director of the municipal Public Security Bureau, exposed and denounced the towering crimes of Lin Biao, the gang of four, that person who pushed the counterrevolutionary sham-left and real-right revisionist line in our province during the early period of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, and the previous principal responsible person of the provincial CCP committee--crimes of fabricating charges that the Harbin Municipal Public Security Bureau was a branch office of foreign espionage organs. (Chang Ko-ping) said:

During the early period of the Great Cultural Revolution, Lin Biao and the gang of four colluded with one another. They totally denied that the public security front was governed by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, that and the great majority of public security cadres and policemen were good or comparatively good. They concocted the notorious counterrevolutionary slogan "smash the public security organs, procuratorial organs and people's courts." During the early period of the Cultural Revolution, that person who pushed the counterrevolutionary sham-left and real right revisionist line in our province, the previous principal responsible person of the provincial CCP committee, and their accomplices seized power in the Public Security Bureau after secret plotting. They then expelled the cadres of the public security organs, procuratorial organs and people's courts from Harbin Municipality, set up three so-called "study classes" located in Hulan, Hailun and Harbin, and cruelly persecuted and suppressed the broad masses of revolutionary cadres and police. At the same time, they fabricated charges of espionage and subversion against the bureau, of loyally serving foreign countries, attacking the proletarian headquarters, recruiting monsters and demons to organize counterrevolutionary commando units and exercising bourgeois dictatorship. With these fabricated charges they slandered the Harbin Municipal Public Security Bureau as a big spy group and a branch office of foreign espionage organs. They passed scores of false or erroneous verdicts on public security personnel. Fourteen of the 16 directors and deputy directors of public security bureaus were labeled renegades, special agents, counterrevolutionaries who had illicit relations with foreign countries, capitalist roaders who refused to repent, officers of the Chiang bandit army or criminals. Fifty-seven percent of the (municipal-level) cadres were labeled class enemies and various verdicts were rendered in the cases of 73 percent of [word indistinct] cadres. Consequently, the work of the Harbin Municipal Public Security Bureau was completely negated. Under this counterrevolutionary revisionist line, they conducted non-stop fascist interrogations of public security cadres. Some were disabled. Others were tortured to death. Many public security cadres and many people who had assisted in public security work were also persecuted. Comrade Li Chien-pai read out the decision of the Harbin Municipal CCP Committee on reversing the wrong verdict that the Harbin Municipal Public Security Bureau was a branch of foreign espionage organs. This decision was warmly cheered at the meeting.

I. 4 Aug 78

L 2

PRO
NORTHEAST REGION

HEILUNGKIANG HOLDS MEETING ON JUDICIAL SYSTEM

OWO30441Y Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Jul 78 CW

[Excerpts] The Heilungkiang provincial meeting of presidents of people's courts at all levels was held in Harbin from 17-24 July. Comrade Chiang Hsa, president of the Supreme People's Court, was present and spoke at the meeting. Secretaries of the provincial party committee Li Li-an and Li Chien-pai, Standing Committee member of the provincial party committee Chang Hsiu-chih and other leading comrades were present at the meeting. Comrade Li Li-an relayed at the meeting the speeches delivered by Vice Chairman Li Hsien-nien and Vice Premier Chi Teng-kuei at the Eighth National People's Judicial Work Meeting. Comrade Wang Pi-nien, president of the Heilungkiang Provincial Higher People's Court, made a summing-up report at the meeting. This meeting will help the judicial front throughout the province promote the work of exposure, criticism and investigation and all other work and ideologically and organizationally make preparations for the ninth provincial people's judicial work meeting. The meeting pointed out: Under the leadership of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, people's courts at all levels have continuously deepened the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four. The mass movement to learn from Taching and Tachai has been successfully launched. The mental outlook of the cadres and police has completely changed. They have dealt relentless blows at sabotage by class enemies. In addition, they have reviewed and corrected a number of fake and trumped-up cases caused by the interference and sabotage of Lin Biao and the gang of four. However, it still should be stressed that the people's judicial organizations must make massive efforts to solve numerous questions involving persons badly victimized by Lin Biao and the gang of four.

The meeting pointed out: It is necessary to take the exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link and effectively consolidate and build up the leading groups of the courts at the four levels and the judicial ranks in Heilungkiang. It is necessary to stress ideological consolidation while engaging in organizational consolidation at the same time. First of all, it is necessary to effectively consolidate the leading groups and particularly select the appropriate number one and number two leading cadres. The meeting also pointed out: It is necessary to assure that criminal cases are tried in order to deal blows at the enemies and protect the people. It is necessary to improve the handling of civil cases and correctly deal with disputes among the people. It is imperative to distinguish between the two different types of contradictions and handle them correctly. It is necessary to carry out the policy of combining punishment with leniency.

The meeting pointed out: People's courts at all levels must mobilize the vast number of cadres and policemen to seriously implement the guidelines of the Eighth National People's Judicial Work Meeting, rapidly push the people's judicial work forward and make contributions to realizing the general task for the new period.

HEILUNGKIANG PROVINCE EXCEEDS LAND RECLAMATION PLAN

OWO40714Y Peking NCNA in English 0700 GMT 4 Aug 78 CW

[Text] Harbin, 4 Aug (HSINHUA)--State farms and people's communes in northeast China's Heilungkiang Province reclaimed more than 341,000 hectares of virgin land in the January-July period, outstripping the annual target by around 10,000 hectares. The area is one of China's major grain producing centres. More than 13,000 hectares of this land has been sown to soybean and other late autumn crops, which are growing well. The province has 3.66 million hectares of virgin land available for opening up. In the process of reclamation, attention is paid to protecting forests, pastures and other natural resources.

1. 4 Aug 78

L 3

PRC
NORTHEAST REGION

KIRIN FIRST SECRETARY WANG EN-HAO ATTENDS OPTICS LECTURE

SK040611Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Aug 78 SK

[Text] The third scientific and technical lecture sponsored by party committees of provincial organs, the Kirin Scientific Commission and the Kirin Scientific Association was held on 2 August. Attending the lecture were First Secretary of the Kirin Provincial CCP Committee and Chairman of the Kirin Provincial Revolutionary Committee Comrade Wang En-mao and leading comrades of the Kirin provincial party and revolutionary committees and Kirin Military District. Also attending the lecture were responsible comrades of various committees, departments, offices, bureaus and subordinate organs at provincial level, responsible comrades of certain natural science associations in Kirin Province, and cadres and fighters of Kirin Military District, totaling more than 1,400 persons.

Noted Chinese optical expert, member of [words indistinct] Chinese Academy of Sciences and Director of the Changchun Optics and Precision Instruments Institute Comrade Wang Ta-heng lectured on the development and application of optics. He introduced the fundamental theory and characteristics of optics and conditions for producing optics, and concretely discussed various kinds of optical machines and important applications of optics on the industrial, agricultural, medical, public health and national defense fronts. He also lectured on the general situation of the development and application of optics at home and abroad and the future extensive application of optics. His lecture was rich and involved in content but presented in simple terms, and was warmly welcomed by participants at the lecture. After the lecture scientific educational films pertaining to the lecture were presented.

BRIEFS

LIAONING COAL PRODUCTION--After fulfilling its half-yearly production plan by the end of June, Pennsi Coal Mining Administration in Liaoning Province, in the first 15 days of July, overfulfilled its raw coal production target by some 3,570 tons, its dressed coal production target by some 2,000 tons, and its targets for tunnelling footage and exploration footage by some 160 and 170 meters, respectively. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Jul 78 SK]

LIAONING THEORETICAL FORUM--The 1978 Liaoning Provincial Theoretical Forum on Economy was held in Shenyang from 15 to 21 July. The forum was sponsored by the Propaganda Department of the Liaoning provincial party committee and the Liaoning Provincial Social Science Research Institute. Attending the forum were professional theoretical workers, comrades engaged in economic work and responsible persons of propaganda departments of party committees at all levels. A comrade from the Planning Department of Anshan Municipality made a special report on how the Anshan Iron and Steel Company turned into a teaching-type enterprise. Comrade (Chu Chuan), secretary general of the Standing Committee of the Liaoning provincial party committee, gave a special speech on the relationship between politics and the economy. At the conclusion of the forum, Secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee Chang Shu-te and Director of the Liaoning Provincial Propaganda Department Liu Yu-ju came to the forum and made important speeches. Chairman of the Liaoning Economic Association (Liu Fang) also delivered a speech. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Jul 78 SK]

I. 4 Aug 78

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
NORTHWEST REGION

M 1

HAN HSIEN-CHU ATTENDS LANCHOW CONFERENCE ON LOGISTICS

HK030816Y Lanchow Kansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 2 Aug 78 HK

[Summary] A logistics work conference was held by the Lanchow PLA units from 26 June to 22 July. The conference discussed strengthening logistics for preparedness against war, basic level logistics work, straightening out military industrial and agricultural production, checking up on economic and fiscal discipline and strengthening professional management. The participants pledged: "We will certainly implement the spirit of the All-PLA Logistics Conference, straighten out logistics, run the whole undertaking with diligence and thrift, gear our work to the companies and the basic levels, insure that the work serves combat readiness and the PLA units, speed up the revolutionization and modernization of logistics, strive to do our work well and be good rear services troops on the new Long March."

"Han Hsien-chu, commander of the Lanchow PLA units, and Hsiao Hua, first commissar, attended the conference on many occasions and delivered important instructions."

"The participants exposed and criticized the crimes of Lin Piao and the gang of four and their agents in the Lanchow units in sabotaging the strengthening of logistics, clarified certain issues of right and wrong in line which had been reversed by them for many years, further increased understanding of the status and role of logistics work in modern warfare and strengthened their understanding of the necessity of straightening out logistics."

The conference pointed out: "Our army is the pillar of the dictatorship of the proletariat and shoulders the heavy task of defending the socialist motherland. We must always view preparedness against war highly and base our work on being prepared for the enemy to launch an early and major war and even a nuclear war. We must always be ready to deal with a sudden attack by the enemy. In a certain sense, modern warfare is a war of logistics. We must race against time and speed, increase our drive, speed up the revolutionization and modernization of logistics and be ready to fight. The All-PLA Logistics Conference has laid down clearcut regulations, from line to principles and from tasks to methods, for grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order in the army and for straightening out logistics. The most important thing now is to implement them vigorously." The conference made the following demands:

"1. Tightly grasp the key link--exposure and criticism of the gang of four. In connection with the reality of strengthening logistics, it is necessary to criticize the crimes of Lin Piao, the gang of four and their agents in the Lanchow units in sabotaging the fine traditions and style of work of logistics work and wash away their pernicious influence. It is necessary to seriously do a good job of selecting and assigning the leadership groups at all levels in logistics, rectify the logistics force and strengthen the revolutionization and modernization of logistics.

"2. Resolutely implement the strategic principle of active defense, speed up the construction of stores in the rear areas, strengthen the building of the logistical technical and supply force, strengthen education and training in logistics and do a good job of strengthening logistics to prepare against war.

"3. Care for the daily life of the masses. It is necessary to do a good job of selecting and assigning the basic level logistics force, especially the leaders of provisioning and cooking squads. Logistics departments at all levels must gear their work to the companies and basic levels, take root in the basic levels and insure their needs. They should serve the PLA units and combat readiness in all their work and strengthen the building of basic level logistics.

"4. Resolutely implement the spirit of the resolution of the plenary meeting of the military commission on the question of the PLA units' production and seriously straighten out military industrial and agricultural production."

"5. Strengthen professional management, strictly observe economic and fiscal discipline and adhere to the principle of diligence and thrift. It is necessary to conduct a major check up on economic and fiscal discipline and deal resolute blows at capitalist activities such as embezzlement and speculation. It is necessary to implement the principle of simultaneous rectification and transformation and revive effective rules and regulations and put them on a sound basis.

"6. Carry forward the army's glorious traditions, work hard and live plainly [words indistinct] bear the work to the basic levels, care for the masses, seek truth from facts, work industriously, be good Red managers and do a good job of improving the style of work in logistics work."

WANG FENG ADDRESSES SINKIANG FORUM ON LEARNING FROM TACHING

OWO22056Y Urumchi Sinkiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 29 Jul 78 OW

[Excerpts of 28 July speech by Wang Feng, first secretary of the Sinkiang Regional CCP Committee, at the Fourth Sinkiang Regional Conference on Learning From Taching in Industry]

[Excerpts] Now I will discuss the issue of how to grasp the current situation and rapidly boost our region's industrial production. Since the beginning of this year, because we have firmly grasped farmland capital construction, sunk wells, promptly delivered chemical fertilizers and overcome drought, hailstorms, strong winds, insects and other natural disasters, we have reaped good harvests of various crops this year. The region's industrial production has also steadily increased. Total industrial output for the first half of 1978 rose 20.5 percent over the same period in 1977. But our achievements still fall far short of Chairman Hua's expectations. Compared with advanced provinces and municipalities, we still lag behind. We have not yet fully recovered from the losses caused by the gang of four. A number of problems still face us; we are beset with many difficulties. Our industrial front has not advanced fast enough; our industrial growth rate for the first half of this year is lower than the national average. Before the Great Cultural Revolution, this region's industrial output matched that of Kwangsi. But, today, Kwangsi's total industrial output surpasses ours by more than two-fold nationwide, only three provinces and municipalities lag behind Sinkiang in total industrial output. The reason I have discussed this problem is that I want everyone to correctly realize Sinkiang's industrial status so that we will exert ourselves to solve this problem and boost our industrial development.

Rapidly developing China's industry is an extremely important militant task put before people throughout the nation by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee. Rapidly developing our nation's industry is an issue concerning the line and the overall situation. It is not a purely economic issue. First of all, it is an acute political issue. In view of the current situation of the international economic struggle and Sinkiang's unique position, this issue has even greater political significance. We must race against time in order to accelerate our industrial development and build up a solid material foundation before Soviet revisionism and imperialism start a war. Once war breaks out, Sinkiang--as an independent combat zone--will then be able to take the initiative and become invincible. Therefore, we say that rapidly developing industry is aimed at strengthening preparations against an antirevisionist war.

Can Sinkiang rapidly develop its industry? We hold that this is entirely possible. The smashing of the gang of four cleared away obstacles blocking industrial development.

We have over 10 million hard-working and brave people of various nationalities; we have a workers contingent with a socialist consciousness and which has attained certain technological proficiency. We have over 28 years of both positive and negative experiences in building socialist industry. We have rich resources for developing industry as well as a considerable material base. In particular, we have the wise leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua; we have a whole set of lines, principles and policies for developing industry which Chairman Mao laid down for us. We have the support of the advanced provinces and regions and the people of various nationalities of the whole nation--particularly the effective support of our neighboring region, the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region. All this has provided us with very favorable conditions for rapidly developing our industry.

Despite all these favorable conditions, we still have one last hurdle to clear. The major problem is the right-deviationist conservative ideas of some leaders. Some of our leading comrades lack ambition. They assert that Sinkiang's situation is unique. Instead of trying hard to change Sinkiang's backward outlook, they extend their hands for help from outside and are resigned to Sinkiang's backwardness. Some fear hardships, indulge in comfort and ease, and stress Sinkiang's weak industrial foundation and say this task or that task is impossible.

Some comrades do no work themselves but merely watch others work. They make irresponsible and carping remarks from the sidelines and find fault with other comrades who are working to build socialism. These comrades act as if there were the most advanced and correct.

Let's take the expansion of the Urumchi iron and steel plant as an example of this type of comrade. Everyone agrees on taking steel as the key link in developing industry, but when we proposed boosting the Urumchi iron and steel plant's production as fast as possible, some people began expressing their views. They said that so and so acted rashly and the various departments did not cooperate or give their support. Also, the regional party committee was slow in carrying out this task. Now I want to ask our comrades: "How can we rapidly develop our industry when problems of concept and understanding like this have not been solved?"

Comrade Li Yun-ho's report on rapidly developing our region's industry was relatively comprehensive. I only want to stress the following points:

It is necessary to carry the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four through to the end. It is necessary to conduct thorough investigations of people and matters related to the gang of four's conspiratorial activities to usurp party and state power. It is necessary to eliminate all resistance and interference and resolutely implement the party's policy on cadres. When a unit makes no progress whatsoever in implementing the party's cadre policy, most probably there are people who are covering up problems. On 26 June I spoke at the regional science conference on the question of exposure, criticism and investigation and on the implementation of policies. The movement has made new progress over the past month, but there is still resistance and a lack of enthusiasm in a considerable number of units. There are even people who spread various absurdities to interfere with the movement. When we said that we would carry out exposure, criticism and investigation through to the end with the spirit of the "old man who moved mountains," some people said that "you can only move God" [ni chih neng kan tung shang ti 0132 0662 5174 1949 0520 0006 1593]. When we proposed opposition to the interference of bourgeois factionalism, some people said that such blind opposition hurts unity. This shows that serious problems still exist, namely, the struggles between the exposure and the covering up of problems, between investigation and anti-investigation, between party spirit and factionalism and between upholding unity and undermining unity.

I. 4 Aug 78

M 4

PRC
NORTHWEST REGION

It is necessary to vigorously tap latent potentials and to carry out innovations and renovations. We must realize that because of the gang of four's interference and sabotage, our region's industrial enterprises now have high consumption rates, big losses and poor quality products. Their returns from investments are small; their equipment utilization efficiency and labor productivity is also low. But this shows that our region's industry has tremendous latent potentials for rapid development. If we take a serious attitude and pay great attention to solving these problems, we are bound to boost production tremendously and make marked economic progress.

Our capital construction tasks for the next 3 years will be heavy. We must spend the state's investments on agriculture, on industries which support agriculture, on major industries such as iron and steel, fuel and energy, raw and other materials, and light industry; and on communications and transportation. We must now accelerate our construction speed to insure the completion of all major enterprises related to our region's national economy.

It is necessary to base our industrial development on agricultural production. Rapid industrial development depends on vigorous agricultural development. At present, our region's agricultural production is relatively backward. Both per unit yield of grain and the per capital output of grain are below the national average. We have never really solved our grain problem. Rapidly developing agricultural production is a decisive factor in accelerating the development of Sinkiang's economy. Therefore, we must take agriculture as the key link and regard supporting agricultural production as a major task of our region's industry. We must develop our industry, keeping in mind promotion of agricultural production and run industry well to promote agricultural production.

"We must hold still higher Chairman Mao's great banner, rally closer around the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, seriously study and implement the "30-point regulation for industry," deepen the mass movement of learning from Taching in industry, carry forward the ardent revolutionary zeal and hard-working spirit so characteristic of those revolutionary war years, work hard in unity and strive for the fulfillment or overfulfillment of the tasks programmed for this year and for the fulfillment of the general tasks for the new period.

KANSU PREFECTURE REVERSES INCORRECT VERDICTS

HK031057Y Lanchow Kansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 1 Aug 78 HK

[Summary] The Chiuchuan Prefectural CCP Committee recently made a decision on reversing verdicts on some "so-called counterrevolutionary cases." The prefectural CCP Committee redressed the grievances of 500 cadres and people who were persecuted by Lin Piao, the gang of four and their agents in Kansu.

"In the course of purifying the class ranks in 1968 while under the influence of Lin Piao's and the gang of four's counterrevolutionary revisionist line of suspecting everything and overthrowing everything, a certain unit of the provincial Geological Bureau stationed in Chiuchuan vigorously dragged out so-called counterrevolutionaries on the basis of some false accusations and vigorously obtained confessions by compulsion and gave them credence. As a result, the number of so-called cases grew and grew. Subsequently, many units in Chiuchuan County, Chiuchuan Prefecture, vigorously dragged out 'counterrevolutionaries, creating a large number of terrifying false cases according to statistics. 84 units and 512 people were implicated in these false cases. Of these, 91 people were sigmatized as counterrevolutionaries and special agents and were struggled against and brought to trial. Dictatorship was exercised over 66 people. Two people were persecuted to death. Many people were persecuted politically and tortured and injured spiritually.

I. 4 Aug 78

M 5

PFC
NORTHWEST REGION

For many years the cadres and masses in Chichuan Prefecture and county complained about these false cases and demanded clarification. However, due to the interference and sabotage of the gang of four and their agents in our province, nobody paid attention to them. After the 11th party congress, in accordance with the strong demands of the cadres and masses, the Chichuan Prefectural CCP Committee sent special persons to conduct investigation and study and to make a serious reexamination.

"The reexamination has revealed that the so-called counterrevolutionary cases were purely fabricated cases. In accordance with the principle that counterrevolutionaries must be suppressed whenever they are found; mistakes must be corrected whenever they are discovered; the prefectural CCP committee immediately made a decision to thoroughly reverse the verdicts on these false cases and on the cadres and masses against whom false charges were laid and who were persecuted. In accordance with the prefectural CCP committee's decision, party organizations of various units concerned held rallies of staff, workers and the masses. They publicly announced the reversal of verdicts on the victims and rehabilitated them. They publicly redressed the grievances of those who had been persecuted to death. They destroyed all materials of the relevant false cases."

As a result of the reversal of verdicts on these false cases, the cadres and masses in the prefecture have clearly recognized Lin Biao's and the gang of four's reactionary nature of being fake left but real right. They have fervently hailed the victory of the party's policies.

SHENSI COUNTY FUNCTIONARIES PUNISHED FOR COERCION

OW021252Y Peking NCNA in English 1217 GMT 2 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Sian, 2 Aug (HSINHUA)--Leading cadres in a northwest China county have been duly dealt with for attempting to use coercion and fines to push up production.

The party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng has circulated nationwide a report from the Shensi provincial party committee on problems in the cadres' style of work. Investigations had revealed the Hsunyi County party Secretary Liu Shu-Jun, two county Standing Committee members and many commune functionaries guilty of using physical coercion between 1974 and 1977, against people whom they considered remiss in the production effort. All principal offenders are being disciplined, some removed from office, while other cadres involved have been instructed to apologize to those who were coerced or return the money to the fined. The Shensi provincial party committee called on all leading bodies in the province to draw the lessons from these incidents and take measures to prevent similar malpractices in the future.

The Shensi Province report points out that the offending local cadres in Hsunyi County had been deeply influenced by the ultra-right propaganda of the gang of four, which was presented in ultra-left paraseology. Their ways of coercing, upbraiding and fining the masses during the production effort were their response to the gang slogans calling for "the use of forms that suit the philosophy of struggle," and "24-hour-a-day dictatorship over small production." They thus set themselves up as dictators over the people they were to serve, in gross violation of the socialist legal system and the Chinese Communist Party's traditions and style of work. Their attempt to force up production by these vicious practices was highly counter-productive, resulting in a sharp fall in the county's grain output since 1975. This year, Hsunyi County had to ask the state for loans of 2,400 tons of grain.

SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION

DAILY REPORT volumes are published Monday through Friday in both paper version (mailed daily) and microfiche version (mailed weekly). The annual subscription fee for the paper version within the United States, Canada, and Mexico is \$150 for any one volume and \$50 for each additional volume. This includes occasional supplements. In microfiche the fee is \$100 for any one volume, \$125 for two volumes, \$150 for three, \$200 for four, \$250 for five, \$300 for six, \$350 for seven, and \$400 for all eight volumes. Foreign subscriptions outside North America are available from appointed foreign dealers or from NTIS. For information contact NTIS. U.S. government officials may obtain subscriptions at no charge directly from FBIS. Phone 527-2368 (area code 703) or write P.O. Box 2604, Washington, D.C. 20013.

The volumes are: I - People's Republic of China; II - Eastern Europe; III - Soviet Union; IV - Asia & Pacific; V - Middle East & North Africa; VI - Latin America; VII - Western Europe; VIII - Sub-Saharan Africa. Back issues or single copies are not available. Allow 30 days for processing new subscriptions. Mail remittances, inquiries, and address changes to the NTIS address below.

Note: The publications of the Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS), which are sometimes cited in the DAILY REPORT, can also be ordered from NTIS in single copies or by subscription. In ordering, please cite the JPRS title, number, date and author if applicable.

Both the DAILY REPORT and JPRS publications are on file for public reference at the Library of Congress and at public and university libraries throughout the United States.

NTIS

National Technical Information Service
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Springfield, Virginia 22151

END

9.14.78